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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO 74. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	... ..	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma'oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Nomura.	5560	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

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ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
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SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavou

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 30th May.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay

28th May, 1913.

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The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Thacker & Co., Ld.,
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STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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The Manager.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Medows Street.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.,
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHULARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1913.
0150

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS FROM 1ST JUNE, 1913.

ON AND FROM 1ST JUNE 1913, the 16 Up South East Passenger train will leave Raichur at 11-45 instead of 12-45 and arrive Bombay at 14-45 as at present.

The Down Tranship train conveying third class passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore, E. I. Railway will leave Jhansi at 7-0 instead of 20-15 and arrive Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 23-35 instead of 9-10. The Up Tranship train conveying third class passengers will leave Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 16-5 instead of 20-0 and arrive Jhansi at 7-55 instead of 11-5.

Timings of other Passengers and Mail trains have been slightly altered as shown in the Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1913. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Rahimtoola Hasanmiya, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on income—deceased.

HOORBAI, widow of Rahimtoola Hasanmiya, the widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Memonwada outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Seal.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd day of May 1913
0151

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-15	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
15-50	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4-5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-19	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
15-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-1
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
7-23	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-15

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
19.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 3rd June, 1913, being a public holiday, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 4th June, 1913, instead of Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1913, except in the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b) (c) and (d) page 95 and foot note page 97 of the current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times stated therein on Wednesday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th May, 1913. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Cullianji Govindji of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

Dharamsi Cullianji of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu inhabitant a clerk at present temporarily residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay the only son of the deceased abovenamed. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(SEAL.)

P. B. MALBARI,
The 23rd day of May 1913.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0152

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Mahomed Bharmal late of Bombay Khoja Merchant deceased.

Haji Mahomed Bharmal of Bombay Khoja inhabitant now conducting his said father's business residing at Old Bengalpura without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(SEAL.)

P. B. MALBARI,
The 23rd day of May, 1913. 0153
Messrs. BICKNELL ROMER & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

THE

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WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials. 505

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AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate near Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thackoredas, Attorneys for the Morigagee, Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693, situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3695 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha, and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and which said piece of land admeasures 677 square yards or thereabouts.

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BOMBAY.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

INVENTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Marconi Committee got to business on May 7 for the first time after many weeks. Mr. Marconi was called, and his evidence, coming after the report of the Committee of Experts issued a few days ago, destroyed once for all that part of the case against the Marconi agreement which is based on the assumption that the Postmaster-General has not secured the best working system of radio-telegraphy at the present time says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Marconi took the witness chair at 12-15, and until past 3—except for the luncheon interval—he was engaged in reading a long history of his invention of wireless telegraphy, and of its development into a successful commercial undertaking. The reading of the typewritten document went on with hardly a single interruption, and the cross-examination on it lasted almost exactly 40 minutes. The witness's English was perfect. There was hardly a trace of foreign accent.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Marconi began his evidence by mentioning a few of the distinctions which have been conferred on him. These include nine orders of knighthood, and the Nobel award for physics —gold medal and £4,000. He is also a D.Sc. of Oxford.

He told, also, how he began in 1895, and how, in 1896, he conducted successful experiments in wireless telegraphy over 1½ miles at Salisbury. Now he is at the head of a company which has wireless installation on over 1,000 ships, has four stations at work of over 2,000 miles range, and 20 other stations of over 1,000 miles range.

He gave to the Committee an exhaustive report of his early work in wireless telegraphy, and said that although, in comparing actual conditions of the wireless system with those of cable companies, the tests made by Major Archer-Shee were perfectly fair, they did not in any sense demonstrate the inferiority of communication by wireless compared with cable, for at present the cable systems had the advantage of running directly into New York, whereas the Marconi wireless messages went by Glace Bay, Canada, and thence over 800 mile of land lines into New York City.

Mr. Marconi recalled the service that wireless telegraphy had rendered in the case of recent shipping disasters, and going on to speak of his relations with the British Post Office, said he felt grateful to the Post Office authorities for the encouragement they had given him during the early trials of his system. He emphatically stated, however, that at no time had he ever received from the Post Office or any Government Department anything in the nature of a favour which would not have been in common courtesy afforded to any scientific worker by any Government in any other country of the world.

As to the relations of his company with the Admiralty, the first ship to be fitted with wireless was the Royal yacht Osborne, belonging to King Edward, then Prince of Wales. That was in 1898. It was inspected by numerous naval officers.

The Admiralty had taken full advantage of the agreement by which Naval officers were given facilities for viewing the short and long distance installations of the Company, but in his opinion they did not send representatives often enough to the long-distance stations.

Admiralty witnessess, Mr. Marconi went on, had stated that the Admiralty were now using a system of their own. He was at a loss to understand on what grounds that statement was made. The registration in the Berne list showed that the ships of his Majesty's Navy were fitted with the Marconi system.

Comparing his system with the Poulsen and other systems, Mr. Marconi said that his had been adopted by the Italian Government, whose experience in wireless telegraphy was second to none.

NO SPECULATION SHARES.

Mr. Marconi denied that, as had been stated in evidence, his company had tried to buy the Poulsen patents, and with regard to the Marconi Trans-Atlantic service, he said the Committee had been totally misled in the information they appeared to have received, about the service having been conducted at any time through steps or relays of ships or in any other than by direct communication between Clifden and Glace Bay.

Mr. Marconi further stated that he had never at any time speculated in any of the shares of his companies. Neither he nor his company had been responsible for the fluctuations of the price of shares in the market. "I do not wish to conclude my evidence-in-chief," he added, "without expressing my resentment at the reflections which have been made on my company, and on me, for having innocently entered into a contract with his Majesty's Government. I resent the inquiry into and publication given to the affairs of my company which have had no relation whatsoever to the contract entered into with his Majesty's Government, and in this respect I would particularly refer to the business carried out by Mr. Isaacs and by me in America, as related by Mr. Isaacs in his evidence, which I fully endorse and confirm; and I regret that the services which my company and I have for so many years rendered to the Post Office, the Admiralty, the Mercantile Marine, and, in fact, the whole nation, should not have been deemed worthy of higher consideration."

CHEERS FOR THE WITNESS.

When Mr. Marconi concluded his long statement there were loud cheers from the public in attendance at the back of the hall. Lord Robert Cecil called out loudly: "Order, order." The chairman also protested against the demonstration, and the cheering ceased.

Lord Robert referred to a letter written by the Marconi Company to the Admiralty at an early stage of the negotiations with regard to the Imperial Wireless chain, in reply to a request of the Admiralty to be allowed to impart information to the Post Office. In that letter, Lord Robert pointed out, the Marconi Company said it would be almost impossible to accede to that request.

Mr. Marconi said the Admiralty possessed all the information with regard to long-distance working, but the Admiralty had not the right to communicate that information to any other Government Department. The Post Office were certainly not entitled to the information.

A BY-WORD IN POLITICS.

Lord Robert: You complain that reflections are made on you for having innocently entered into a contract with the Government. They are not in my mind, I am sure.

Mr. Marconi (speaking warmly): Because I had an arrangement with the Government, all kinds of things have been said: That his Majesty's Government have done wrong by entering into this arrangement, and that my system is not what it was believed to be. I think you will quite understand that I very much resent all the caustic comments made on my name. You see on the placards "Marconi Scandals," "Marconi Manners," "Marconi Scenes," and I strongly object to my name being a by word in politics and a peg on which to hang all kinds of scandalous accusations, in which it is not suggested by anyone that I am in any way concerned. I say that quite frankly.

Lord Robert Cecil: The difficulty is that your name is the name of the company. So far as I am concerned, I have no suggestion to make at all.

YOUNG OCTOGENARIANS.

JUDGES WHO BEGIN TO MATURE AT SEVENTY.

The minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commision on delay in the King's Bench Division have been issued. The Lord Chief Justice when giving evidence was asked by the chairman, Lord St. Aldwyn, as to the retirement of judges. The Lord Chief Justice replied: "I am quite satisfied that the best years of the judge's lives in my lifetime have been the last ten years of their work. Judges are appointed much younger now than they used to be, but the great men I have known have done their best work between the ages of 65 and 80, or certainly between 65 and 70." Asked if he knew in the course of his professional life judges whose infirmities had certainly delayed business, the Lord Chief Justice said: "Physical infirmities, yes; and I induced one most distinguished judge to retire on that sole ground. His mind was as clear as a bell, and his judgment excellent, but he was decrepit. He retired and lived for ten years afterwards, and up to the time of his death I would have taken his opinion on any point of law against the opinion of any man. There have been two cases in my time—I may say three cases—of physical defect being of such a character that I felt the public had a right to say, 'He is not up to it,' if I may put it in that way. In two cases they retired at my suggestion; the other case as before my time as a judge."

Mr. Justice Phillimore was asked by Sir Edwin Cornwall if he thought a judge should retire at 65, and replied. "No, I do not. I am more than 65 myself. I think from 50 to 55 is about the right age to appoint a judge.

Sir Charles Henry.—Are you in favour of 70 being the retiring age unless the Lord Chancellor thinks otherwise?—I am afraid not If you put any limit at all I think it should be further on than 70. If you put a limit at 75 years of age, everybody will think "Well, I can serve till I am 75" but I think 70 is too early. I believe that nowadays the whole vitality of people is so enormously prolonged since we were children. I think judges do very hard work very often past 70, and in many ways they mature."

An enthusiastic assembly was present at a demonstration of physical exercises, games, and dances by past and present students of the Graystoke Place Training College, recently held in the theatre of Birkbeck College. Among those who attended were over 1,300 teachers from various parts of the country. The display consisted of English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh dances, together with physical exercises and well-known old folk-songs. Games and dances, preceded by rhythmic movements upon which they are naturally based, illustrated the linking together of speech, song, and movement by means of a common characteristic rhythm. "Love is out of season when the gorse is out of bloom," a dramatic story, showed that speech, song, and dance are a natural means of self-expression and a help towards the development of personality.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Temperature is in excess in the extreme northern and south-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah and in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temper nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·42" due to a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0·26", Poona 0·14" and Aurungabad 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Bijapur and in excess at Poona and Nolapur. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given fairly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Madras Deccan, the south-east Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. No rainfall of importance has been reported from the west coast of the Peninsula. The observations from stations in the Konkan would indicate that the disturbed conditions in the southern Arabian sea associated with the recent advance of monsoon winds have probably disappeared or have moved too far out into the sea to affect the Konkan. Winds on the Malabar Coast are south-easterly and the seas have become moderate at Colombo; no change of importance however is yet noticeable in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Some thur dersterms may occur in the Deccan Mysore, Malabar and possibly the south Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	89·3	74·2	42	..	6·31	—1·65
Jask	94·3	80·8	83	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	93·8	87·1	79	..	5·55	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110·8	89·6	43	..	1·44	—0·50
Rawalpindi	107·9	75·6	28	..	6·00	—5·32
Lahore	107·4	77·2	41	..	6·61	—2·26
Sirsa	109·8	80·0	35	..	2·33	—0·25
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	103·0	86·8	46	..	2·88	—0·83
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104·5	65·0	34	..	3·65	+1·43
Mainpuri	102·8	79·6	58	..	5·32	+2·53
Jhansi	110·8	84·0	17	..	2·55	+0·36
Cawnpore	106·2	81·9	48	..	6·46	+4·11
Allahabad	102·6	83·5	29	..	5·37	+2·90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	115·1	86·8	59	..	0·44	—0·95
Karachi	99·0	80·0	53	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer	104·9	86·7	44	..	2·38	+0·40
Jaipur	108·2	82·6	27	..	1·61	—0·49
Kotah	110·6	88·6	55	..	3·49	+1·82
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102·0	78·0	63	..	0·00	—0·60
Dwarka	89·3	81·2	73	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	96·6	79·8	85	..	0·23	—0·29
Rajkot	105·6	74·8	68	..	0·48	—0·22
Bhavnagar Para.	105·5	81·3	70	..	0·49	—0·35
Surat	100·9	81·6	76	..	3·5	+3·24
Ahmedabad	108·1	77·7	84	..	0·49	+0·00
Deesa	108·8	76·4	68	..	0·91	+0·24
Neemuch	106·9	79·0	80	..	3·92	+2·68
Indore	104·1	80·6	52	..	5·3	+4·08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107·8	78·3	31	0·05	8·00	+4·81
Saugor	106·3	82·1	34	..	4·89	+1·93
Hoshangabad	109·6	83·4	46	..	4·54	+2·29
Khandwa	108·7	83·1	36	0·04	5·96	+4·44
Akola	109·7	80·0	48	..	1·81	—0·51
Amraoti	108·8	?	43	0·41	1·17	—1·42
Nagpur	106·6	75·3	61	..	3·72	+0·25
Chanda	100·0	84·5	50	..	6·29	+2·43
Raipur	103·7	82·6	35	..	4·80	+1·26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93·4	83·2	76	..	3·62	+2·68
Ratnagiri	89·3	81·4	82	..	11·55	+10·41
Mormugao	85·5	77·7	85	..	4·17	+1·32
Karwar	85·2	78·5	79	..	4·99	+1·33
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106·4	76·1	37	..	5.29	+3·73
Ahmednagar	100·6	71·5	65	0·26	1.50	—0·66
Poona	92·0	72·8	73	0·14	4·77	+2·37
Sholapur	100·3	73·6	69	0·02	2·57	—0·22
Bijapur	96·7	75·8	59	..	4·44	+1·36
Belgaum	8·9	71·0	72	..	3·46	—2·39
Aurangabad	106·9	70·7	51	0·43	2·10	—0·04
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·4	81·2	54	..	3·59	+0·56
Hyderabad	97·8	78·2	58	..	3·45	—0·37
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89·3	79·8	72	..	6·94	—2·25
Calicut	88·3	80·1	79	..	8·79	—8·12
Cochin	90·7	79·7	77	0·0	9·65	—15·94
Colombo	88·0	77·0	95	0·32	57·52	+10·19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95·8	82·2	82	..	2·79	—5·75
Bellary	99·0	77·8	72	0·49	5·52	+0·48
Cuddapah	101·5	84·5	59	..	1·64	+4·96
Madras	93·0	83·5	71	..	13·39	—8·60
Bangalore	89·8	71·8	82	..	4·8	—4·34
Coimbatore	94·4	74·8	88	..	15·49	+5·91
Trichinopoly	97·1	78·5	75	..	13·37	—0·58
Negapatam	97·7	81·7	72	..	27.34	—4·57

Do you even wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 25th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. inches	29·739
Temperature of Air	.. degrees	87·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. .. "	80·7
Dew Point	.. .. .. "	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	.. .. "	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	5·6
Maximum temperature of Air	.. degrees	93·4
Minimum do. do.	.. .. "	83·1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, WNW, W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	.. .. miles	152

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 27th May 1913 was 29·950 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 degs. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streets at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	May.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	28	4	46	23 1
		5	11	25 3
Thurs.	29	m 5	58	23 2
		6	3 a	25 1
Friday.	30	m 7	14	23 9
		6	58 a	25 1
Sat.	31	m 8	23	24 6
		7	51 a	25 2
	June.			
Sun.	1	m 9	15	25 6
		8	41 a	25 5
Mon.	2	m 9	58	26 9
		9	28 a	25 9

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	May.	h.	m.	f. in.
Wed.	28	m 10	13	20 2
Thurs.	29	0	31	19 11
		11	37	20 8
Friday.	30	m 1	15	19 4
		0	58 a	20 10
Sat.	31	m 1	55	18 7
		2	3 a	20 8
	June.			
Sun.	1	m 2	33	17 9
		2	56 a	20 5
Mon.	2	3	10	16 11
		3	44 a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
29. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
30. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
31. (Sat.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
June.		
1. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
2. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Exchange market exhibits a perceptible weakness to-day with banks buying document attached bills at 1s. 4½d. three months, and at 1s. 4-7/16d. six months.

Telegraph transfers are quoted at 1s. 4-1/32d. on demand being done at 1s. 4-1/16d.

Government paper ruled firm at Rs. 96-5 to and for small at Rs. 96-9 to Rs. 96-10.

Considerable activity is still displayed in the coal share market where values continue to possess an upward tendency.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

May 28.

336. *Attachment.*—2nd Lieutenant H. L. Cass, Reserve of Officers, is attached to this Corps for duty and posted to "G" Company.

337. *Strength.*—The following men of "C" Company are discharged with effect from this date :—No. 6455, Vol. L. F. Furtado, No. 7010, Vol. F. A. Flynn, No. 7216, Vol. J. A. Furtado.

338. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus a. 5-40 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	75
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·20 ½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence		28
Closing tone of Silver :—Weak.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. ..	1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		89 ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. .. ..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	..	2 ½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

May 27.

The Government Paper Market remained firm to-day. The Market opened weak at Rs. 96/3, but gradually the rates advanced and the closing quotation stood at Rs. 96/5 for 30th May delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at about annas two higher. The ready paper was in demand and was placed at the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103/4 in lots.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a steady tone and at the opening the tendency of the Market was upward, but at the close the prices receded slightly.

Kohinoor were placed at Rs. 810 but closed at Rs. 795 for June.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,365 to Rs. 1,375 for June, the rate for the next delivery stood Rs. 10 up.

New Great Eastern improved to Rs. 1,725 for June and Rs. 1,740 for July.

Centrals stood firm at Rs. 2,165.

Finlay changed hands at Rs. 375.

China moved up to Rs. 825 for June.

Sun Mill Shares improved to Rs. 135 for June.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 68/4 and Rs. 68/8.

Gujrat Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 123.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 630.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares were placed at Rs. 220 and Ordinary at Rs. 99.

Globe Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 92½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000	Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500	,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.		,,
Total Day's Imports	14,000	,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier, increased demand.		
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Weak.		
Tone of Manchester Market Moderately active.		
Mid. Americans	6·76 d.	
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.	

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time). {July 11·61 Oct. 11·08

New York Official noon call. {July 11·61 Oct. 11·09

New Orleans 10 a. m. {July 12·02 Oct. 11·20

CLOSING PRICE. Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
W. J.	6·55	6·46
J. J.	6·52	6·43
J. A.	6·49	6·40
A. S.	6·38	6·30
S. A.	6·24	6·16
O. N.	6·16	6·08
N. D.	6·13	6·05
D. J.	6·12	6·04
J. F.	6·11	6·03
M. A.		6·05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	.. .. ..	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	.. .. ..	8,000
Total Imports	.. .. ..	25,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·46	6·46
J. J.	6·43	6·43
J. A.	6·40	6·40
A. S.	6·30	6·30
S. O.	6·16	6·16
O. N.	6 08	6·09
N. D.	6·05	6·05
D. J.	6·04	6·05
J. F.	6·03	6 04

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent	73,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·62. Previous closing Price 11·73.

Futures at New York, October, 11·09. Previous closing Price 11·20.

Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to Commission House liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7/16. Previous price 12 7/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12·02. Previous price 11·13.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11·19. Previous price 11·30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¾

Demand Bills 4/8d.

Silver Commercial Bars 60d.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

May 27.

Our local market in sympathy with the American and Liverpool markets, is easier with quotations about Rs. 3 cheaper that the previous day. The forecast of the next Bureau report due here on the 3rd of June is 84 per cent. against last year 78.9 or against last ten years' average of 79.9 So it is construed bearish being better than the average and hence the Bears in the trade might be deriving some comfort from this figure. The local market for new crops is relatively so small that it responds to unimportant influences, as there is a decided tendency to do nothing amongst the big speculators, who believe that at this time of the year "Great is the power of a short interest."

Mr. Habersham King, cables as under :—"That recent cold wave in the north-west quarter of the cotton belt, while showing unseasonably low temperature, was not severe enough to effect any damage and has now moderated materially. Temperatures elsewhere are around normal which is favourable. Rain has been general over the entire belt, except in the northern part of Texas and Oklahoma; as a rule beneficial, though excessive at some points, which being reported by wire produces the impression of more rain than actually fell. Whole too cold to be called favourable. The cold snap, without being severe enough to effect any permanent damage, has resulted in clear weather, so that its effects are really beneficial. The weather has cleared over the entire belt except the Atlantic coast, and the same is promised for the Atlantic coast within 2 days. Conditions are now favourable over the entire belt."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
SAKELLARIDIS & SCRUTTON—				
H. G. Bengals	237	231	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	247	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	239	233	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	239	232	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	237	230	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	250	240	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	263	275	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	279	271	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	274	266	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	269	261	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	261	253	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	264	256	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	281	275	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	286	Do.
Westerns, Churks	..	..	277	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	285	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	288	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	284	Do.
G. Bajpur	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 26.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65⅜. Copper Brasiers £82½; Yellow Metal 7¼.

Freight.—Coasts Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 13·3½ sellers; July, August; Firm, but without activity. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12·6 nominal; June; quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9·2½ sellers: May; 9·3½ sellers; October, December; firm and dearer. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13·9 sellers; June, August; higher prices asked but not much doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1½ June, value; 10-9¾ July, December, value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3 June; value; 10-11¼; July, December value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-1½; June, value; 11·9¾, July, December value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-3 June, value; 11-11¾, July Decemmber value. Steady and quiet.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore. 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 30½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52; April, May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 46s; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal, quiet. Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 45s; May, June; Antwerp; done canal, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44 3/8; April, June; London, done quiet. Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) 42½, May, June; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-12/6; May, June; Dull; nearest value; quiet but steady.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; May, June; London; value canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37s 6; May, June; London; value easier. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,670,000, American and Australian wheat unchanged.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-3½; May, June; sellers easier.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan., July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	7
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	17-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/o	12¾
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan., July	9 o/o	66/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25		905
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..		100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..		242½
Do Dying and M. Co.	..	30		140
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25		535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12		28½
Central India	May-Nov.	55		2165
China	Mar.-Sep.	30		820
China Silk	..	20		435
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,465
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught	do.	Nil.		190
Dawn	April	40		710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5		115
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8		290
David	May-Nov.	20		517½
Edward Sassoon	..	8		190
Emperor Edward	..	25		485XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		140
Fazulbhoy	May	20		525
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,650
Finlay Mills	..	..		375
Gold Mohur	..	25		450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		475
Hyderabad	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.		112½
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.		460XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5		152½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jam Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6		147½
Jewraj Baloo	May	16		440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25		900
Khatao	May-Nov	45		1,335
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25		810½
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60		1345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75		1,500
Madras United	June-Dec	60		2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30		360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9		247½
New City of Bombay	May-Sep.	35		1,070
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½		160
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50		820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35		4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250		4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45		1,375
Sun	Oct.	..		136½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15		220
Swan	New O	12½		295
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50		1,732½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,450
Union Mill	..	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton C.	..	Nil.		465
Vishnu Cotton P.	..	Nil.		625
Western India	Sept.	45		600
Mysore Spinning	..	..		240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.		
		R.	Rs.	
Akbar	May	300	4,800	
Albert Kurrachee	No	45	500	
Breul's Cawnpore	Au	6⅔	120	
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200	
Broach City	Oct.	14	130	
Fort	Nov.	5	190	
Godavery Valley	..	6	95	
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725	
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125	
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80	
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8⅓	137½	
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7½	132½	
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305	
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100	
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125	
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20	
Mummer Manufg	Apl.	12½	235	
New East Indian	Sept.	75	910	
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880	
New Berar	Oct.	35	525	
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750	
Sind	Nov.	30	2500	
Surat City	Oct.	20	235	
Vaikart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690	
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125	

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	181
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	12
Samarkua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	98
Baroda Trdg Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. F. / O.	Feb.-Aug	..	137
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	969
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. Mar.-Sep. / P. Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	242½ / 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company O / Old 100 / New Issue 25	..	..	100 / .. / 25
P	March.	7 %	51
John Roberts & Co.	Oct-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
O. Govt. S. Life Ass. Rs. 50.	..

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Excelsior Theatre. Cinematograph, Novelty

Coronation Road. Cinematograph, Sandhurst

Thursday, May 29.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m., at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Last Day for receiving nominations to fill vacancy in the Fort Ward on the Bombay Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 28th 1913.

THE STRIKE.

The telegrams from Madras, and the news received at the offices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Bombay, which we publish this morning, show that the stoppage of work on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has assumed very serious proportions. An official announcement issued by the Railway Administration in Madras states that "the passenger service will be interfered with for a few days and trains are likely to be considerably delayed" and the public are recommended "to postpone travelling as far as possible." The secretary of the men's Society states that Jalarpet, Madras, Ranigunta, Arkonnum, Gooty, Pakala, Bowringpet, Bassein Bridge, Katpadi, Bangalore City and Bangalore station are all "on strike," and others are expected to follow, while further telegrams from Madras indicate that the strike is general, not only among the traffic staff but also among the men of the loco and all other departments. The company is now faced, therefore, with the inevitable development of a situation which it has persistently ignored, and which seems to have been produced largely by its own mistaken methods in dealing with the grievances of its employees. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there is no reason to doubt that, as we said yesterday, a more reasonable attitude on the part of the Agent, in this respect, would even now relieve the situation, but judging by the inspired statements that are being issued from his office to the Madras press, he is still determined to continue the policy of ignoring the employees' demands for some tangible evidence that their grievances will receive fair and exhaustive consideration, and attempting to persuade the public that matters are not so serious as they seem. No other interpretation can be placed on the official announcement that the traffic is likely to be disorganised "for a few days." What justification has the Agent of the railway for the assumption that the traffic will again be in normal working condition after a few days? The indications are that, unless some step is taken to meet the men, matters after a few days will be considerably worse than they are now. It is childish to try and reassure the public with such statements as that which the Madras correspondent of the Associated Press is authorised to make, to the effect that the Company have received "numerous applications for appointment and have already begun putting on temporary hands." Another very grave responsibility will be added to those which the Company already bears, if it is proposed to try and work the traffic with temporary hands and people who have made applications for work. The Agent knows better than anybody else what a stupendous task is before his administration if they attempt to replace the strikers in this way. Already we have news of a collision being narrowly averted at Bangalore through the employment of inexperienced sappers, and we imagine the public will need no "warning" not to travel in trains manned by a hastily recruited staff of temporary hands and applicants for appointment. We do not believe, however, that the Agent seriously entertains any illusions on the subject, and he must realise that he is now dealing with a situation, the true state of which cannot be concealed from the public by a further pursuit of the unfortunate methods which have produced it. Of what avail therefore is it not to accept the inevitable and show the malcontents that the Company means to deal fairly with them?

That there is every justification for the statement that the public have been misled as to the true state of affairs, both as regards the extent of the existing discontent among the employees, and the way in which some of their complaints and grievances have been dealt with, is not difficult to prove. Only a few days ago we predicted, on the strength of the enquiries we had made, that affairs on the railway were in a very critical state and that a strike might occur at any moment. How well-founded was this statement has been now unfortunately proved by subsequent events, but—it is hardly to be believed—a Madras journal, notoriously in the confidence of the Company, was authorised to declare that "there was absolutely no ground for the report," that the men were fairly well satisfied, that the Agent was trying to meet their grievances, and that "the feeling among the employees generally was one of contentment." It was added that "how little fear is entertained by the Railway authorities regarding the possibility of a serious situation arising may be judged from the fact that the Agent left Madras for Howrah on Wednesday evening." It is not easy to characterise the inadequate sense of responsibility which enables the officials of a public company, entrusted with the administration of a great public service, to inspire statements of this kind, and the head of the administration, even temporarily, to leave his office. Unfortunately, as we have said, the same sort of ineptitude is being displayed with the present serious development of the situation. Take this instance, from the telegram of the Madras Correspondent of the Associated Press, which we publish in another column:—

I am authorised to contradict the statement which has been published in some of the papers that the clerk, named Narayana Row, of the Railway office at Jalarpet, was dismissed and afterwards reinstated by the Agent. What really happened was that Narayan Row was suspended by the District Traffic Superintendent for using disparaging remarks ,but on inquiry there was found to be insufficient evidence of this, and his reinstatement was ordered. The matter never reached the Agent at all.

To be merely quibbling, at this stage, over the question as to whether a man was dismissed and reinstated by the Agent on its being found that the case was one of injustice, or suspended and reinstated without the Agent's intervention is monstrous. The point is that the dismissal or suspension, whichever it may have been, is alleged to have been typical of the sort of arbitrary and harsh treatment to which the employees are subjected by the officials, under a system which they claim urgently calls for revision. As for the statement that the case never reached the Agent at all, we have the assertion of the Secretary of the Society that numerous telegrams of protest were sent to the Agent direct, in regard to the case, from various centres, in proof of which he has submitted his correspondence files to one of our representatives.

With the merits of the men's grievances we are not, at the moment, concerned. They may or may not be exaggerated and their demands may or may not be reasonable. They are of a most voluminous and complicated character and probably none but the men themselves and their representatives, and, perhaps, the Agent, is in possession of the necessary knowledge to understand and discuss them. Our protest is against the attitude which the Agent has adopted towards the employees of the Company, an attitude which appears to us unfair and unreasonable, and which has produced a development of this unfortunate matter which might have been avoided. The Agent has repeatedly declared that he is ready to give every consideration to the employees' grievances. The latter complain that there is no evidence that he is doing so fairly; and, certainly, what is public knowledge shows that he has not been very happy in his dealings with the unrest. We have no doubt that an immediate resumption of work could be achieved even now, if the employees were given some tangible assurance that their grievances will be submitted to an impartial consideration.

OPEN COURT AND OPEN PRESS.

The principle of the open court—that is, of courts of justice being open to every subject of the King and of the imperative duty of the Judge not to sit otherwise than with open doors—has been vindicated by the highest judicial tribunal. When the late Lord St. Helier invented and enforced the doctrine of the inherent right of judges to hear certain classes of cases in camera, it used to be said that Judges were so alive to the public interest that any abuse of the practice was unlikely to occur. Lord Shaw would leave nothing which affects the constitutional rights of the subject to "judicial discretion." In his own forcible words, it is shifting the foundations of freedom from the rocks to the sands. The principle, as far as the courts are concerned, has now been definitely laid down. Judicial discretion having been abolished, a very important question, bearing upon the rights and duties of the press still remains to be considered. We imagine that no responsible person will suggest that any restriction should be placed on the liberty of the press in the matter of the reporting of cases. The press is a law unto itself in matters of this sort. In his day, Lord St. Helier was profuse in his compliments to the press for the discretion it showed in presenting sensational and unsavoury stories. "I am perfectly satisfied with the press," he once declared. "Their discretion is admirable and I have never felt disposed to disapprove of a newspaper for over-reporting." But it was also the same learned judge, who declared: "The press is the voice of the country. Justice is a public thing and the administration of justice should be given all publicity. If this were not done, how would the public even know that litigants are getting their rights?" Another eminent Judge, the late Lord Gorell, who held that divorce cases "should be heard in open court and reported," made similar acknowledgment of the judgment, soundness and discretion shown by the press in reporting cases. Lord Mersey expressed himself in very strong terms against the suppression of reports by the press. Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce, his Lordship said: "I have a very strong feeling that it would be undesirable to suppress reports altogether. I know from the anxiety of the parties that cases should be kept out of the papers that publicity helps to keep people straight, and I would not take any steps that would prevent that publicity."

These dicta of eminent Judges express the very general opinion that, while nothing should be done to interfere directly with the rights of the press, reliance should be placed on its discretion as to how much the public should know and how much should be buried in becoming oblivion. It passes the wit of man to conceive of a law which can lay down any intelligible rule as to how much evidence should or should not be published. Many years ago, the "Times" wrote a propos of divorce reports: "People who can be led into misconduct by reading our reports of the divorce court must be persons of virtue so frail that it cannot be shielded by any legislation." Of the advantages of publicity, there can be no two opinions. Time and again false evidence has been corrected by the publicity given to it in newspaper reports. Collusive suits between husbands and wives are rendered impossible. The publication of indecent matter, as such, is a misdemeanour at common law; and therefore no special provision need be made in that regard. But there is an important point, bearing directly upon the duties of the press, to which attention should be specifically drawn; and that is the wilful suppression of cases. Sometimes powerful interests are concerned to secure the non-publication of cases, not necessarily connected with matters matrimonial. That is not so common in England as in this country, where it is the unhappy experience of newspapers to be pestered with requests to keep out reports of cases, civil or criminal, affecting some individual who has "influence." And some journals are only too willing to oblige. If a judge or magistrate were deliberately to hear a case in camera simply because one of the parties was an "influential" man and desired that the vulgar public outside should know nothing of the case, he would render himself liable to the severest condemnation. We conceive that for the press to make a similar discrimination is no less reprehensible. The whole policy of secrecy, whether in the holding of trials or in the reporting of cases, is to be strongly deprecated. A judge who excluded part of the evidence proposed to be tendered on the ground that it would give pain to one of the parties, if it should reach the ear of the Jury, would deserve summary ejectment from the bench. A public journal which makes similar discrimination as to whether and how much of what is damaging to an "influential" individual shall reach the ear of the public jury is guilty of a direlection of moral duty. If judicial discretion in a matter of this kind is undesirable so is editorial discretion, which is apt to be exercised erratically and with partiality. The Star Chamber method in judicial as in editorial work goes wholly and decisively against British genius and character.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The South African Union Assembly has passed the third reading of the Immigration Bill with an amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter the Union. What this amendment is really worth seems somewhat difficult to apprehend. The factum of amonogamous marriage is presumably left to be decided by the Immigration Board, and against its decision no appeal is permitted. We do not know whether the children of a monogamous union are permitted to enjoy the high privilege of admission which is conceded to their parents. Presumably not. The whole thing is farcical. What the framers of the Bill promised to do and have actually done condemns them so utterly as to render detailed criticism of their policy superfluous. What they said was that they would only restrict future immigration, while according equal rights to resident Indians. What they have done is to render the position of the latter so disagreeable that they will not care to remain within the Union. It was open to the Union Gvoernment to adopt an honest policy in the matter: to expel the Indian element altogether. The Union Government prefers to achieve that object in a less straightforward manner but with no less decisive results.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FELLAHEEN.

Lord Kitchener has pursued a consistent policy in Egypt. He has discouraged mere party recrimination and irresponsible opposition. His object—and herein his Indian experience must have proved valuable to him—is, by giving the opposition something practical to do to prevent aimless chatter. The work of the Legislative Council has been uniformly excellent: and Lord Kitchener recognises this by suggesting the extension of popular representation and the enlargement of the powers of the Council. That is exactly as it should be. At the same time, Lord Kitchener has set on foot great industrial and agricultural reforms, which have for their object the removal of all ground for the fellaheen's discontent and the bringing about of political peace, so essential to the future development of the country. The movement for the organisation of agricultural credit is based somewhat on Indian lines and is the outcome of Indian experience. A Cairo correspondent writing early this month thus summed up the attitude of native and foreign circles towards Lord Kitchener:

The initial period of enthusiasm which his appointment evoked gave way to a wave of uncertainty and anxiety when his bold and varied series of projects were sprung on the country. The pendulum has swung in the contrary direction now, I am glad to say, and people are beginning to realise the foresight and grasp of the needs of the situation that he has displayed."

Lord Rosebery once doubted the wisdom of banishing Lord Kitchener to the Himalayas. However that may be, his banishment to the land of the Nile is an undoubted success.

THE END OF OPIUM.

Reuter tells us to-day that China has officially informed the British Government that the growth of poppy has been entirely suppressed in the province of Shautung, Anhui and Hunan. The reports of British officials who have made elaborate enquiries on the spot, apparently support the Chinese Government's version of the facts, for we are told that the suppression of poppy growing is astonishingly thorough. The attitude of the British Govrnment in the matter is clear enough. The power to export opium to China until 1916 is nomically retained, but in view of the accomplished facts in China, that power will not be exercised. It must be said to the credit of the British Government that it anticipated the action of China by stopping the export of the drug from India; and there will be no disposition now to reverse a decision so deliberately arrived at. The opium trade is dead and done with. It is true it has involved a great sacrifice of Indian revenue, but neither the Government nor the people have wavered in their determination to make the sacrifice. Severe critics have assumed the possibility of China lapsing in her crusade against the opium habit. We have no such fears. A nation capable of making so great an effort at moral reform has potentialities of greatness which forbid the notion of an unconscious lapse. It is even said that the whole reform movement is a sham and an imposture, under the cloak of which it is intended to revive the indigenous trade at the expense of India. If at any time China chooses to fall away from the high standard of purity she has deliberately adopted, be it so. India will have no responsibility for the transgression, and make no immoral gain out of it.

DAY BY DAY.

It is understood both Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, and Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, will visit Simla during the races. The exact dates are not yet finally settled. Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar, will be at Simla next month, and Lord CarMaichael, Governor of Bengal, will visit Simla during the rains.

A very charming souvenir of the Lord Hardinge Birthday celebration has been got out by the Children's Entertainment Committee in Bombay. On the frontispiece a gradeful design embellishes the quotation, in the centre, of Lady Hardinge's letter, in which she stated: "My first wish was to give all the children of India a holiday and birthday feast on June 20th, the Viceroy's birthday, so that they might share with me on that day my joy that his life has been spared by God's goodness through these anxious months." Inside are beautifully reproduced half-tone portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, surrounded by artistic borders, in which Indian children of every community are represented in the act of presenting floral offerings to Their Excellencies.

It is possible that Lord Willingdon will visit Sind next cold weather in order to make acquaintance with this important part of his charge.

The news of the sad and tragic death of Mr. D. E. Mody will cause widespread and sincere regret among the cricketing public of Bombay. Though he had recently retired from first-class cricket, the deceased gentleman was at one time one of the most prominent figures on the cricket fields of Bombay and other parts of India. He played for the Parsis on several occasions against the Presidency Europeans, and many a time made useful contributions to his side's totals. Though not a brilliant batsman of the type of his colleagues, Major Mistri of Patiala or Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, he was an eminently safe and reliable bat, and was besides a fine field.

India is to be in evidence at the picture galleries in London, this summer. There was a private view on May 7th at the Modern Gallery, 61 New Bond Street, of an exhibition of Indian oil-paintings and water-colours from the clever brush of Miss Gertrude Hadenfeldt. Miss Hadenfelt, says a Home contemporary, has caught the spirit of the East, and her pictures have that emotional value which only comes from sincere sympathy with the subject. This artist's work has already been greatly appreciated in India, and many of the paintings which are to be on view are lent by well known Anglo-Indians who have been fortunate enough to secure them. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge lend two; one a scene at Srinagar in Kashmere and the other "Benares from the river."

Many Indian Princes will be in England this summer. Those who are already there include the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, who is staying at the Hans Crescent Hotel; the young Nawab of Bahawalpur; the Thakur of Palitana, who was page to the Queen at the Delhi Durbar, and is very popular in Royal circles; the Yuvaraja of Mysore, and the Raja of Narsingarh. A visit is also expected from the Nawab of Junagarh. The Gaekwar of Baroda has already left India but will not be in England for some time, and the Aga Khan will also be back in London.

We regret that an inaccurate headline was given to the report of a Police Court case headed "Old Offenders Heavily Sentenced—Magistrate Rebukes Police," which appeared in our yesterday's issue. The magistrate did not rebuke the Police, but, on the application of the pleader for the complainant, asked the Police to make further inquiries in the matter and try to recover further property. His Worship used no expression which might convey a rebuke to the Police or imply that they were liable to be blamed.

It is announced that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel J. Lloyd T. Jones, M.B., I.M.S., to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution vice Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law.

Captain Betts has made considerable progress towards recovery during the last few days and he is now practically out of danger.

During the twenty-four hours ended on May 27 there were nineteen attacks and eighteen deaths from plague out of a total mortality of 103. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 109 and for that of the year before 95. Out of the attacks three were reported from Mandvi, two each from Kumbharwada, Byculla, Parel and Mahim and one each from Dongri, Market, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxhmi, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Sewri and Worli. There were two attacks from small-pox and three deaths but no cases of cholera. Out of 1,246 rats caught, 26 were found to be plague infected of which nine were found in Chukla.

S. A. IMMIGRATION BILL.

WIVES OF MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGES TO BE ADMITTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAPE TOWN, May 27.

The Union Assembly has passed the third reading of the Immigration Bill, with an amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter South Africa.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

NOW IN FULL FORCE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WARNED NOT TO TRAVEL.

DISORGANISATION OF TRAFFIC.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

The strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has developed in real earnest. The traffic and loco staffs at all the important stations have gone on strike and their example is being followed throughout the system. The strike is expected to affect every department.

The train service is disorganised and the Company have issued a notice advising the public to postpone travelling for the present.

Immediately on receipt of a telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on Monday night the employees who are in sympathy went on strike at the various centres on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Line. The strike commenced at midnight on Monday and it is reported that the situation is assuming serious proportions. The full effect of the movement will not be felt at once but already the goods train service has been totally cancelled and the passenger traffic is seriously congested. The strike is spreading rapidly but at present Jalarpet is the district chiefly affected.

METRE GAUGE MEN.

The rumours as to the men of the metre gauge line being loyal is described by the Society's officials as another feature in the policy of "official bluff." The men on the metre-gauge, they declare, are also disaffected. They assert further, that many of the articles which have been published in the Madras press relating the views on the subject of the Railway unrest of a retired railway man or purporting to emanate from so called "Subordinates" are really written by Railway officials.

"Everything points now," said the General Secretary to a "Chronicle" representative," to the fact that the action of the men is determined and that there is no question of bluff in the matter as had been suggested in the press. It is deeply to be regretted that the Railway officials are going to permit this state of affairs to continue. The society has made overtures to the Railway authorities which have been repeatedly ignored.

"Latest information goes to show that the men are on strike at Madras, Renigunta, Arkonum, Gooty Pakala, Bowringpet, Bassein Bridge, Katpadi, Bangalore, Betragunta and Rajanumdry in addition to Jalarpet where the men first came out. This shows that the situation is becoming quickly more serious and the telegraphic report of the narrowly averted collision, due to the inexperience of the sappers whose services have been given to the Railway Company, is an example of what risks have to be taken when men come to a decision that the only way of having their grievances redressed is by the withdrawal of their experienced aid. The men have been cautioned by the Society's officials to avoid the commission of any avert act of obstruction, and the Society has impressed them with the necessity of being merely passive resisters.

LOCO MEN JOIN STRIKERS.

"In spote of the fact that the Madras papers have suggested that the men of the loco staff have no desire to join with their confreres, we are infomed that not only the loco men, but members of all departments of the staff, have joined the strike. There is little doubt from the intense feeling amongst the men that they have borne their grievances quietly for a long time, but that, in spite of the gravity and danger of the situation brought about by their final course of action, they have done the only thing left for them to do so that they may emphasise their unanimous cry for redress."

MAIL TRAINS CANCELLED.

The telegrams which we publish below shows that the strike has begun to affect the mail service. The strike of the guards at Britagunta yesterday evening was instrumental in the cancellation of the Calcutta mail and the Bangalore and Delhi express trains will run no further than Askonam and the Bombay mail from Madras was cancelled last night.

Each new telegram received from the disaffected area announces the increase in the spread of the strike. The Railway authorities are no longer able to discountenance the movement and a statement has been issued announcing that the passenger services will be interfered with "for a few days" and that trains will be subject to considerable delay. The public are advised therein to postpone travelling for the present.

A telegram from the "Madras Mail's" Bangalore correspondent states that the menials there have returned to work on the promise of a one rupee increase in their wages. The Society has had information, that this is not so.

NARAYEN RAO'S CASE.

A representative of the "Chronicle" drew Mr. Rogers' attention to the telegrams from Madras dealing with the strike and especially to that which refers to the men's grievances in regard to transference and reduction. It explains that the only three instances of this were justified, through some fault of the men themselves. The message then goes on to deal with the case of Narayen Rao, facts about which we published in our issue of the 22nd inst. Narayen Rao, says the message, was only suspended but not dismissed, and, in spite of the suggestions by the Society's members that he had been reinstated by the pressure of the men upon the Agent, says the telegraphic correspondent, the matter never reached the Agent at all. Our representative, when interviewing the General Secretary of the A. S. R. S., had occasion to see the correspondence file relating to the incident, which showed him that if the many appeals from various parts of the line for the reinstatement of Narayen Rao did not reach the Agent it was through no fault of the men.

Inquiries at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, showed that all the trains from the south had come in all right up to 6-30 p.m. yesterday.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

Asked to state briefly what it is that the men are asking for, an official of the Society stated yesterday that they ask for:—

(1) **Discontinuance of harsh treatment.**
(2) **That Rangaswamy be reinstated as he was unjustly dismissed.**
(3) **That the pay of the employees should be increased according to a schedule which has been presented to the Agent.**
(4) **That the question of leave, travelling allowances and free passes be considered.**

The men are asking now, it was added, for very much less pay than is given for similar appointments on any other railway in India, except the South Indian, which latter is also clamouring for increased wages.

"The men," said the official in question, "have been most reasonable in their requests. They have suffered for years. They are told that because living is cheap in Madras (down South) therefore their salaries cannot be increased, and yet the officials on the Railway are better paid than those of other railways in the North! What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, May 27.

The following notification has been issued by the Railway Administration:—Owing to the strike of the traffic staff, it is probable that the passenger service will be interfered with for a few days, and trains are likely to be considerably delayed. Until full particulars have been obtained the Administration are unable to say definitely how far the usual booked services can be maintained, but the public are recommended to postpone travelling as far as possible for the present.

The whole of the traffic staff from Bassein Bridge onwards, right up to Bangalore, have gone on strike. This includes the guards, part of whom have also struck work at Madras and at Bitragunta. The strike is also spreading to the Bombay and Calcutta lines. The alleged cause is the decision arrived at by the Amalgamated Society which is stated to be the "wholesale" reduction to inferior posts of the leaders in the recent agitation. With regard to this we are informed by the Railway authorities that the statement is absolutely without foundation. What really happened was that the promotion of one assistant station-master was stopped for leaving his station without permission and being unable to satisfactorily account for so doing and two men were transferred on the same pay and one man was reduced for failing to attend to their duties, and being unable to account satisfactorily for the same. Out of these men only one was a delegate to the Agent, viz., the assistant station-master.

I am authorised to contradict the statement which has been published in some of the papers that the clerk, named Narayen Rao of the Railway office at Jalarpet, was dismissed and afterwards reinstated by the Agent. What really happened was that Narayen Rao was suspended by the District Traffic Superintendent for using disparaging remarks, but, on inquiry, there was found to be insufficient evidence of this, and his reinstatement was ordered. The matter never reached the Agent at all. The Railway authorities are determined not to be dictated to with regard to their policy by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. They have received numerous applications for appointments and have already begun putting on temporary hands. There is no doubt that serious inconvenience and delay to traffic will be experienced for some days, and the public are warned not to travel.

STRIKE'S RAPID SPREAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, May 27.

The guards at Bitragunta have struck and the mail for Calcutta this evening is cancelled. The staff at most of the stations between Arkonam and Bangalore have gone out on strike. At Katpadi too the men have struck work. The Bangalore and Delhi express trains will be run only as far as Arkonam. As far as the authorities know, the Calcutta mail from Madras, known as the 66 up, has been held up at Bitragunta. All goods trains have been cancelled. The Bangalore and Mettapollyum mails will be run to-night s usual. Men from Madras have been sent to replace the menial staff on strike at Jalarpet and other stations. The men in the signal cabins are giving some trouble. The Bombay mail for to-night is cancelled. A man belonging to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants took the 37 passenger train to Cuddappah, and another man belonging to the Society has expressed his willingness to take out the train.

Strike telegrams are being received from all stations. Mr. Greenall Deputy Traffic Manager, is returning this evening to Madras.

DELAYED TRAINS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, May 27.

A general strike has been declared by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to commence from the midnight of yesterday on the M. and S. M. Railway. A meeting will be held of the employees this evening to discuss the situation. The porters' strike is spreading. The Tiruvellore porters are out and, it is expected, the strike will extend to Bassein Bridge and the central station. The Bangalore and Mettupalayam mail trains had not arrived till 9.30 a.m. to-day. They are detained at Jalarpet. The Bowringpet passenger train, due to arrive at the central station yesterday at 10 p.m., arrived at 4 a.m. to-day. All up trains left the central station this morning at the scheduled time.

Passenger train No. 37 on the north-west line to Cuddapah left Madras this morning with a police guard.

METRE GAUGE MEN JOIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, May 27.

News came through this evening at 6 p.m. that the men on the metre gauge section of M. and S. M. Railway had gone on strike. This caused some excitement among the staff at the Poona railway station when the time arrived for the Southern Mahratta Mail train to leave. There was no trouble, however, and the train left to time.

A railway official of the traffic department, asked about the strike, said that, as far as the section from Poona to Landa, a distance, 275 miles, was concerned he did not think there would be any danger. This official, however, is finding it rather difficult to get guards to go to Bangalore to replace the others on strike. Two or three who were asked to go by the Traffic Inspector were understood to have refused, a third having gone home in the meantime. These men, when approached by the Traffic Inspector, showed extreme reluctance to take on duty.

From enquiries, I understand that the signalmen on S. M. Section have a grievance in that their petition for an increase of wages sent to the Agent of the line has not elicited a favourable reply. I was given to understand that their position as to the strike, is not settled, yet, but will probably be known to-morrow. This applies also to the menial staff on the line.

AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, May 27.

Effects of the general strike on the broad gauge of the M. and S. M. Railway are now felt here. The express and passenger trains that left for Madras this morning are held up at Bowringpet and four trains due to reach Bangalore between noon today and 10 p.m. have been officially cancelled. Consequently, the booking of passengers and parcels towards Madras is at absolute standstill. The station staffs of the Bangalore City and Cantonment stations were on duty up to six this evening with the exception of the ticket collectors who have struck bodily, because they have had no reply to the grievances submitted many weeks ago. No arrangements have been made for the conveyance of the mails.

LATER.

The menial staff of Bangalore City station have now accepted the offer of increased wages and resumed work at noon, the sappers having been withdrawn from that station.

The "Madras Mail's" Bangalore correspondent telegraphs:—The strike of porters and pointsmen has ended here, the men having been given an extra rupee wages. They returned to work this morning, and the sappers have been relieved. The signallers and the ticket collectors at Bangalore City have just gone out and I hear that all guards at Jalarpet have struck. The Madras Mail arrived here four hours late this morning and the 11 a.m. motor train has not yet arrived, not having yet left Bowringpet.

DISASTER NARROWLY AVERTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, May 27.

The signallers on the broad gauge of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have struck and their traffic is being diverted over the Government lines. The intimation to go out on general strike was received here at 6 a.m. to-day, but the station staff have so far received and despatched the trains as usual up to forenoon.

The authorities made efforts this morning to compromise the porters' and pointsmen's strike at the city station, the District Traffic Superintendent interviewing them, but it resulted in the men declining an extra wage of one rupee.

Owing to the inexperience of the sappers as pointsmen, a collision between a Madras passenger train and a light engine was narrowly averted in the yard of the Cantonment Station here last night.

WARNING TO BOMBAY PASSENGERS.

Official intimation of the strike was received by the G. I. P. Railway authorities in Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday in a telegram received from Mr. Laidlaw, Deputy Traffic Manager operative, who is now on the line and the District Traffic Superintendent, Sholapur, stating that the staff except the station maser had struck work at Raichur. Consequently the following notice was posted on the board outtside the platform of the Victoria Terminus Station:—

"Passengers are warned that owing to the trouble on the Madras Railway they may be delayed at Raichur, and on the Madras Railway." Instructions were also given to the booking clerks not to issue tickets for stations beyond Raichur on the Madras line without giving a previous warning to intending passengers.

The Madras mail left the Victoria Terminus station at the scheduled time last night, and the authorities expect that to-day's up Madras Mail will arrive at iis scheduled time. They state that the G. I. P. Railway traffic will not be affected to-day in any way.

G. I. P. PRECAUTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 27.

The G. I. P. authorities appear to have prepared for a strike, for from Poona have been sent sufficient carriages to Raichur to make up a train in case the mail from Raichur fails to connect, and I understand this arrangement will be continued as long as it may be necessary. The G. I. P. mail from Raichur to Bombay via Poona will therefore run as usual. So far as Poona is concerned there is nothing to indicate that a strike is in progress.

A DHOBI'S FORTUNE.

JUDGE CENSURES REFEREE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 27.

At the High Court this afternoon, Mr. Justice Fletcher censured rather severely the Assistant Referee of the Court in delivering judgment in a motion made in a suit brought by Charu Chunder Dass against Sreemati Suroda Dassi and another, in which exception was taken to the Assistant Referee's report.

The facts are simple. Ambica and Mahendra were two sons of a dhobi (washerman). Mohendra began life as a dhobi, but forsook his calling for that of a contractor and amassed several lakhs. Mohendra died leaving a widow. The first defendant Ambica also died, leaving a son, the plaintiff.

The suit was decided in favour of the plaintiff by the Judge of Alipore, who held Ambica and Mohendra were members of a joint Hindu family and the contractors' business was a joint one. A reference was directed to the Assistant Referee to enquire and report on the extent of the joint estate. The Assistant Referee however found the properties not joint.

On that report, Mr. Justice Fletcher observed that the Assistant Referee had committed a serious error from beginning to end. He had ignored every rule of law laid down by the Privy Council and the High Court, and had attempted to ignore the decree that had been passed by the Court and which had not been appealed against and therefore stood as an estoppel binding on him and everybody else.

In the end, his lordship set aside the finding of the Assistant Referee.

SIMLA GARDEN PARTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, May 27.

The first garden party of the season took place at Viceregal Lodge this evening, and there was a large and brilliant gathering. Among those present were Sir Louis Dane, the retiring Lieutenant Governor, and the many officials and Simla Hill Rajas took the opportunity of bidding him farewell. Several chiefs, among whom the young Maharaja of Bharatpore was prominent, were present. Many smart gowns were seen. The Viceroy's band was in attendance and played excellent selections of music.

PEACE PERPLEXITIES.

NO PROGRESS MADE.

ISSUES OBSCURED BY INTRIGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Assurances, explanations and contradictions are so frequent from different missions of the belligerents now in London, that the situation is becoming hopelessly wearying and perplexing. Even the highest quarters are confused by the conflicting declarations of one side and another. While it is clear that no progress is being made, nobody understands who is actually responsible for the delays and intrigues of various kinds obscuring the issues.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCES.
LONDON, May 26.

The Ambassadors met to-day and adjourned after a conference lasting two and a half hours. They meet again on Friday. It is understood that there was a general wish that the draft of the peace terms should be signed quickly and without modification. The Greek and Servian delegates also met and decided to ask Sir Edward Grey to summon a general conference immediately.

BULGARIANS FIRE ON GREEK SQUADRON.
SALONIKA, May 23.

The Bulgarians fired on a Greek squadron cruising off Kavalla. The Greeks were out of the range. They did not reply.

GREEK LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHT.

It is officially stated that Greek losses in the recent fighting between the Bulgarians and the Greeks at Panghion were 59 killed and 137 wounded.

TURKEY AND CYPRUS.
LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the report that Turkey has ceded Cyprus to Great Britain is without foundation.

SERVIA'S PROTEST.
BELGRADE, May 27.

The Greek Minister has requested the Servian Government to protest in Sofia in connection with the Greco-Bulgarian incident at Nigrita.

The Servian Minister in Sofia has communicated to M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, the demand of Servia for a revision of the Bulgaro-Servian treaty.

BULGAR-SERVIAN TREATY.
SOFIA, May 27.

The semi-official "Mir" says that Servia's demand for a revision of the Treaty of Alliance is equivalent to a demand for the abrogation of the treaty.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

ANXIOUS TO PREVENT ARMED CONFLICT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 27.

There is good reason to believe that Russia, supported by the Powers, will do her utmost to prevent an armed conflict among the Allies.

FRANCE AS ARBITER.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, May 27.

M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in a speech in the Senate yesterday, said that the difficulties in connection with the preliminary conditions of peace in the Balkans had been narrowed down to the objections of Greece to a delimitation of the southern frontier of Albania which would put Greece and Italy in opposition. M. Pichon said there were serious difficulties between the Allies whose antagonism was becoming accentuated. He hoped this painful spectacle would cease. "We will interpose, if necessary, to play the part of an arbiter." M. Pichon concluded by declaring that France would not allow questions of Asiatic Turkey to be settled without her.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SELECTED. TO ASSIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns that Turkey recently approached the Foreign Office with a request for a loan of the services of several British officials to assist in the execution of reforms in Asia Minor. The choice of men was left entirely to Britain, which acceded to the request. No officials have so far been mentioned or selected.

PERSIAN UNREST.

CUSTOMS HOUSE PILLAGED.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL INSULTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 26.

A telegram from Benderghez, near Astrabad, states that the followers of Salar-ed-Dowleh pillaged the Customs House and violated the domicile of a Belgian Customs official.

SERIOUS TRIBAL DISPUTE SETTLED.
TEHERAN, May 26.

It is understood that an arrangement has been reached between the Sheikh of Mohammerah and the Bakhtiaris whereby the latter agree to cede to the Sheikh, on payment of 30,000 tomans, the piece of territory in the neighbourhood of Ramormuzd, known as Jerrakhi lands.

The settlement is eminently satisfactory, as disputes concerning these lands have been a serious source of danger.

KING AND QUEEN IN BERLIN.

VISIT TO QUEEN MARY'S AUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 26.

The King and Queen, to-day, paid a flying visit to Neustrelitz to visit Queen Mary's aunt. They returned in the evening and attended a performance at the Opera. Their Majesties leave for home at 5-25 p.m. to-morrow.

King George has given £500 to the charities of Berlin.

THE KAISER'S OPERA.

ROYAL PARTY PRESENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 27.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, and King George and Queen Mary, yesterday evening attended a performance at the Opera of "Kekrya," depicting the ancient and modern life of Corfu, which was written and composed under the direction of the Emperor.

ANTARCTIC HEROES.

PRESENTATIONS BY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Lord Curzon, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, yesterday, presented Lady Scott with a casket containing the two gold medals awarded to her husband.

Lord Curzon presented a gold medal to the widow of Dr. Wilson and a gold watch to Lieutenant Campbell.

Lord Curzon said no effort would be made to disturb the bodies of the heroes.

CAPT. SCOTT'S DIARY.

Lady Scott is lending her husband's diary to the Society.

ALLEGED JAPANESE "SPY."

A MAJOR'S ADVENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.

Telegrams from Sevastopol state that a Japanese Major long resident in Russia, returning from the Balkans to St. Petersburg was arrested on a charge of espionage, His rooms were searched but without result and the authorities apologised. Other telegrams state that the Major proved to be a Military Attaché at Berlin, who was released, but ordered to leave Sevastopol.

HEAT WAVE IN LONDON.

WARMEST TEMPERATURE SINCE JULY LAST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 26.

London is sweltering in a best wave, the temperature being eighty in the shade. This is the warmet recorded since July 15th of last year.

Prince Louis Francis of Battenberg, second son of Prince Louis of Battenberg, was among a batch of 77 new term cadets who joined the Royal Naval College at Osborne.

Ninety-nine previous convictions were reported against a young Irishman named Patrick Marney, who at Lewes was sentenced to one month's hard labour for drunkenness and an assault on a porter at Lewes railway station.

CHINA'S OPIUM POLICY.

I SPECTION OF THE PROVINCES.

CLOSED TO INDIAN OPIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, May 27.

China has officially informed the British Government that the growth of poppy has been entirely suppressed in the provinces of Shantung, Anhui and Hunan, and has requested the cessation of the importation of Indian opium into these provinces.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, has sent officials to inspect and report on the matter.

The enquiry in Shantung is still incomplete.

Mr. Wilton, Consul-General at Chinan-Fu, after making an exhaustive inspection of Anhui, has confirmed the Chinese statement.

Mr. Rose, Consular officer, has thoroughly inspected Hunan.

Reuter is informed that these provinces will be closed to Indian opium forthwith. Officials all report that the suppression of poppy growing is astonishingly thorough.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

RE-CONVOKED AT THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, May 26.

The Government has re-convoked the International Opium Conference for July 1st to come to a decision with reference to a ratification of the treaties in spite of the fact that not all States have adhered to the Convention.

FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISTS.

TRADES UNIONS IMPLICATED IN THE MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 26.

The police searched the offices of the Trades Unions and the houses of anti-militarists and found correspondence with soldiers and vouchers for money orders sent to these correspondents.

FIRE IN GHENT EXHIBITION.

HINDU SECTION DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

A fire broke out in the Ghent Exhibition yesterday. The small Hindu section was destroyed. Otherwise little damage was done.

THE BAHARISTAN.

ADVANCE IN INSURANCE RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

On account of unfavourable news of the Baharistan, the insurance rate for the vessel has advanced to 60 per cent.

MRS. PANKHURST.

AGAIN SENT TO PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been re-arrested and again committed to prison for a breach of the licence under which she was set at liberty after her "hunger-strike."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

A City of Victoria (British Columbia) loan of £482,876 sterling has been issued at 95. It bears interest at 4½ per cent.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

The death is announced of the Mutiny veteran, Colonel Naylor.

MOMBASA RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOMBASA, May 26.

The railway to Lake Magadi has been completed to the shore of the lake.

In the Russian Duma a motion has been adopted in favour of a Bill for the appointment of women inspectors for factories where female labour is employed.

CHINA AND TIBET.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED.

CONFERENCE AT DARJEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Great Britain has favourably received the proposal to appoint Wentsungyao as the special envoy to settle the Tibetan question.

Negotiations will be carried on at Darjeeling, and not in London as originally suggested.

A Manifesto has been published ordering the observance of the Chino-Tibetan boundary in accordance with the demarcation accepted in the time of the Ching dynasty.

It prohibits the stationing of Chinese troops west of Chiamdo.

It concludes by hoping that everlasting peace will be secured.

It is stated that China contemplates discussion perhaps at Darjeeling of the question of the Yunnan frontier.

Negotiations for the settlement of Mongolian questions are proceeding favourably.

RANGOON R. G. A.

FAREWELL INSPECTION BY GENERAL SCALLON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 27.

Two companies of the R. G. A., the 61st and the 64th, paraded in full strength yesterday on the maidan for inspection by General Scallon after which he bade them farewell.

Before leaving Burma, he congratulated the men on their good work but particularly the 61st Co., who had for the third year broken all the Rangoon River Defence records in their service class. In firing, they were not only good with their big guns, but their musketry returns showed that they were good with their small arms as well. In the last year when General Hickman saw him, he had spoken in terms of high praise of the brilliant shooting of the 61st Co. and this year General Cockburn had not only reported on its repetition but had been so pleased that he had sent him word of it while he was at Simla. He hoped that they would carry on the good work in Aden that they had done here. He wished them good-bye and the best of luck.

General Scallon then presented the 61st Co. with a silver plate which will be attached to the record board of the company which bears the following inscription:—"In January, 1913, this company was awarded with the first class for gunnery at service class for firing, attaining the figure of merit which constitute a record for shooting from forts included in Rangoon River Defences."

SAMPLE PACKETS BY POST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 27.

It has been represented to the Government of India that the present limit of 80 tolas permissible in the case of sample packets sent by inland post gives rise to some inconvenience, that adequate sample of various articles of merchandise cannot be sent by the inland post on account of the limit of weight, and that it has accordingly been suggested that the minimum limit for Indian inland sample packets should be fixed at 200 tolas. Before coming to a decision in the question whether the existing limit should be extended as desired, the Government of India are consulting public opinion as to whether the present limit is so low as to cause inconvenience or unfairness to trade in this country.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 27.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Karachi has brought to the notice of the authorities that large quantities of produce have accumulated at Agra, Hathras, Khurja, Kainganj and Kamalganj awaiting despatch to Karachi, which the railways concerned refuse to undertake. The Indian Chamber has telegraphed to the Railway Board asking that immediate steps may be taken to clear up the congestion at the stations in question.

JUTE BAGS FOR JAVA SUGAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 27.

The sugar manufacturers of Java have considered the complaints from India about the weakness of the bags in which Java sugar is exported to this country, and are not sympathetic. They say that they have tried to get better bags and failed. They say that it is curious that the only complains received about torn and burnt sugar bags come from India and that the sugar bags come from India. They say that the people in India who import sugar would do best to address their complaints to the people in India who export those bags.

The Calcutta Jute Mills Association is to be addressed on the subject.

EMPIRE DAY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

SPEECH BY LORD WILLINGDON.

INDIA "THE LAND OF HOPE AND PROMISE."

The members of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mahableshwar, were At Home on the evening of Empire Day to meet Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. The Gymkhana pavilion was most artistically decorated for the occasion and there was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. On arrival Their Excellencies were received by the President, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Hormusji A. Wadya, Mrs. Hormasji N. Vakeel, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. P. B. Petit and others. An interesting programme of English and Indian music was gone through and was much applauded by the appreciative audience and Their Excellencies seemed deeply interested in a Hindustani song sung by Mrs. B. A. Billimoria.

MR. PETIT'S SPEECH.

The gathering then repaired to the Tennis Court Lawn, where Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes to the winners in the Tennis Championship Tournament. Refreshments were then served, and in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies, Mr. Bomanji Petit said:—

It is my pleasant task and privilege as President of this Gymkhana to thank Your Excellencies for your gracious presence here this evening in response to our invitation. Last year we met here on this very day to bid a regretful farewell to our parting Governor and to Lady Clarke. To-day we meet here to welcome our new Governor and Lady Willingdon and in doing so we follow our beautiful religious observance of turning to the setting and the rising sun with equal reverence and devotion. We greet His Excellency here to-day as representing our most gracious Sovereign on the day which is observed throughout the Empire as Empire Day,—the day ever memorable to us and the millions of our fellow subjects everywhere as the birthday of the great and good Queen Empress who was revered and beloved and whose memory is cherished nowhere throughout the Empire more than in this land.

Your Excellencies, we are pleased and proud to welcome you on your first visit to this Gymkhana as our Honorary Members. The kindly feeling of which you have already given us no small proof and which, I can assure Your Excellencies every one of us has appreciated sincerely, encourages us to hope that this visit will be the precursor of more frequent visits to these grounds in future. We wish Your Excellencies health and strength and a very useful and successful career in this Presidency. We wish that you may always have good news from home across the seas—good news of the near and dear ones from whom you have parted at the call of your Sovereign to serve him and his Empire in this distant country. And we wish that in this so-called kind of regrets the only regret Your Excellencies may record will be the regret in parting when your task is over from a Loyal Presidency and a grateful people after doing your best to promote their peace and progress and their contentment and prosperity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now give you the toast of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The toast was most enthusiastically drunk and His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Let me thank you on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself and also on behalf of your numerous guests for the graceful and courteous terms in which you have greeted us to-day; let me further assure you, and in this remark too I feel I may include the whole of your guests, that far from your thanking us for paying you this visit we feel that all thanks are due from us to you for giving us the opportunity of spending such a very pleasant evening amongst you, and of paying a visit which I am glad to hear we may frequently repeat in (hear, hear). I trust, an entirely unofficial manner in the future, when I hope we may become better acquainted with the members of your Gymkhana, when too you may be able better to judge whether the rising sun is casting warm rays of peace, contentment and happiness over the lives of the many peoples who come under its influence.

You are right in suggesting that this is an auspicious day on which to visit your Club—Empire Day—when all the many nations which form the British Empire recall to mind the memory of that august Sovereign whose reign was so productive of benefits to her own people, and of such influence among all the nations of the world. Yes, and this day surely calls another thing to our mind, namely, the great responsibility and duty that falls on each and every individual member of our vast Empire, the duty of helping to build firm and solid the great structure of Imperial Government which is founded on the sure basis of even justice and fairness to every individual who lives within its bounds.

Sir, you have kindly referred to my family at home; yes, it is a hard wrench to leave one's nearest kin, but to-day I feel glad; for may I not say that I am doing my little bit of empire duty, (cheers) a duty which is already becoming an extremely happy and grateful task owing to the constant kindness and courtesy I am receiving here from all classes, all races, and sections of the people who live in this land (cheers).

Mr. Bomanji, you have referred to this country as having been called a "land of regrets;" I may be an optimist, but from all I have seen I should be more inclined to call it a land of hope and promise (hear, hear); for I hope that we may one and all in this Presidency be found in the future working together shoulder to shoulder, with loyalty and devotion for the greatness of the Empire, and if we do I am certain that this great Continent gives all promise of becoming the greatest jewel in the crown of the crown of the King-Emperor's dominions (applause).

EMPIRE DAY CUP.

His Excellency then announced that he desired to present a cup for a Tennis Tournament to the Gymkhana Committee on certain conditions, which were that the cup should be named the "Empire Day Cup," its final to be played out on the Empire Day; and that honorary members should be allowed to take part in the tournament. His Excellency humourously added that he and Lady Willingdon hoped to win the cup.

Mr. H. H. Wadya, chairman of the managing committee, who spoke next, expressed a hope that His Excellency's kin doffer would receive unanimous acceptance.

The gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE LAHORE BOMB.

STRICT WATCH ON BENGALEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 27.

There is no new development in connection with the bomb incident, but the local Bengali "Kalibari" which is a sort of social club and temporary halting place of Bengalis from outside, has become the object of close attention on the part of the police. The city Kotwal visits it almost every day and a strict watch is kept upon the movements of incomers and out goers. The two Bengali youths arrested a few days ago have not yet been released.

SANITARY SERVICES.

REORGANISATION SCHEME SANCTIONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Intimation has been received at Simla that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for the reorganisation of the sanitary services and the appointment of additional deputy sanitary commissioners in provinces. Details of the scheme will be published without delay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 27.

There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula and the advance of the monsoon in the south of the Arabian Sea has apparently been deflected towards the west. Rainfall has continued in Burma and Northeast India. The chief amounts are: Moulmein one inch, Kyakpyu and Sibsagar one and half each, Dibrugarh, Gauhati and Jessore two each, Barisal one, Pendra, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Bellary a half each.

Forecast:—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, North-east India with showers in the Peninsula.

THE MIKADO BETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, 27.

Mr. Shibata, the Japanese Consul-General, received the following message from Tokio on Monday, May 26th:—Diagnosis at 4 p.m. showed that His Majesty's condition has much improved and he feels better. Temperature at noon was 37.4; at 4 p.m. 37.8, pulse 70, 4 p.m. 72. Breathing at noon 22, 4 p.m. 24.

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 27.

It is understood that a definite scheme for the proposed Dacca University will shortly reach the Government of India, but it is extremely doubtful whether the amount allotted for the purpose will be spent this year. The amount will, however, not lapse and be carried forward to the provincial balance.

MAHOMEDAN AMOK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 26.

Mirza Mahomed Hussain, the second son of the late Mirza Kulabali, Deputy Collector, ran amok with a dagger in hand and killled a Fakir, Sayad Juman Shah. He also attempted to kill two disciples of the Sayad who received severe injuries. Mahomed Hussain has been arrested and challaned.

The vacancy in the Order of the Thistle, caused by the death of Lord Crawford, has been filled by Lord Haldane, who will be installed later on at Edinburgh, in the new Thistle Chapel of St. Giles' Cathedral. The King will invest Lord Haldane with the ribbon and insignia in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Atholl is the *doyen* of the Knights of the Thistle. He received his green ribbon from Lord Beaconsfield in 1868.

BOREGAON SMASH.

STATION MASTER'S TRIAL.

SIGNAL DEMONSTRATION IN COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 27.

The case against Mr. Joshi, Assistant Station Master, Boregaon, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, further examined by the court said that after the goods train left his station he had no conversation with Boregaon. He got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon before he asked Boregaon "is line clear" for the passenger. After he gave the "obstruction danger signal" to Boregaon for the passenger train and as soon as that signal was acknowledged he turned the handle and got a ball from the instrument which he gave to the guard and the latter sent it with a pointsman to the driver. The witness accompanied the pointsman as far as the front brakevan, signed for packages received and personally handed over the ball-token to the driver. The witness first heard of the collision at 8 a.m.

Cross-examination by Mr. Khare, the witness said his station got correct time daily from Badnera at 4 p.m. and the clock was set daily accordingly. When the section was obstructed for the goods train, the guard of the latter train was present. He was also present when the ball was extracted, but that guard did not sign the block book, though the guards were required to sign.

Why did he not sign?—He failed to sign. I did not ask him to sign it.

Why did you not require the guard to sign?—I can give no reasons.

GOODS TRAIN'S TAIL LAMPS.

The witness further said there was no other person in his office at the time besides the witness and the guard. The latter also gave the ball to pointsman Ramnadhi to be taken to the driver, but the witness did not go with the pointsman on that occasion as he was busy doing other work in his office. The first time after that he left office was when he received the "train out of section" signal from Boregaon for the goods train. The witness saw the whole goods train pass from his office. After seeing the rear brakevan of the goods pass by his office the witness gave the "train entering section" signal to Boregaon. The witness had marked the tail lamps. They were brightly burning. The scheduled running time for the goods train from Katepurna to Boregaon was twenty two minutes. On that occasion the time taken was thirty minutes, but he did not ask Boregaon what had become of the goods train. The witness got four beats in succession which he construed to be "train out of section" signal, and he acknowledged it by giving one beat pause four beats. At that, time the witness had no conversation with Boregaon either on the instrument or on the telephone.

After that did you come to know by any means or indication that the Boregaon operator had cleared the section?—Yes. When a man clears a section he puts a ball and turns his handle to the vertical position. He also presses the plunger so as to enable the operater at the rear station to turn his handle.

Even now do you believe that the Boregaon man had pressed his plunger?—Yes.

Were you sure that your handle could not be turned unless the Boregaon man pressed his plunger?—Yes.

Now as regards the passenger train. When you turned your handle, did it turn easily or not?—Yes, easily.

Do you always look to the needle of your instrument?—Sometimes, not generally.

Do you know rule 3, clause G?—Yes.

When the line was obstructed, for the train on that day, did you look to the needle?—Yes, on both occasions and marked he deflection of the needle.

The witness, continuing said when he went to the front brakevan of the passenger train the pointsman took out two packages and the witness signed the guard's summary book.

The witness did not hear either the goods or passenger guards whistling before they left the station.

POSITION OF THE HANDLE.

What was the position of the handle of the Boregaon side instrument that day when you gave charge to the station master?—Vertically.

The witness further said twenty minutes after the passenger train had left he touched the handle.

Did you think at that time the passenger train had reached Boregaon?—Yes, and I turned the handle from horizontal right to vertical.

And you did so, although you did not get the "train out of section" signal from Boregaon for the passenger train?—Yes.

Do you generally turn the handle this way after the scheduled time of running of a train has expired although you do not receive a signal of its reaching the station it had left for?—Yes.

Re-examined, the witness said when his station got correct time from Badnera every day he was off duty. Twenty minutes after the passenger train had left Katepurna the witness simply tried the handle and it turned. On other occasions when he had tried the handle it had not come down.

Court: Why did you try this handle?—I thought he must have given the plunge and I might not have noticed it.

Mr. Campbell was recalled and on being further questioned by the Court, said the defect in the Katepurna instrument could only allow the handle to go from horizontal left to vertical but not to horizontal left or right again without a current.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The witness continuing, said that for the defect to come into operation and give an incorrect result, the handle must have been horizontal to start with. The defect only operated in the case of up trains for which the handle always went to horizontal right, for though the same locking pawl was used to lock for both up and down trains in the case of down trains, there was nothing in the mechanism to hold locking pawl up and prevent it from falling in front of its can. The witness showed this to the Court by making a practical demonstration with the instruments in Court. The defective instrument was then repaired and connected with electric batteries and wires with a new machine and a practical demonstration of signals and of dropping, releasing and getting token balls was made in the presence of Mr. Hemmitt and Mr. Rane, two local engineers, who were permitted to witness it on the application of the accused's pleader, Mr. Khare, and temporarily the Court room, with the striking of signal beats and turning of handles, was transformed into a signal cabin.

Mr. Madhusudan, Police Sub Inspector, then gave evidence of having taken possession of the ball token from the drivers of the goods and passenger trains and produced them in Court.

PATROL CONSTABLE'S EVIDANCE.

Lalusing Shivarajsing, a Railway police constable, said he was a patrol constable of the passenger train on the morning in question, and was in the fourth carriage from the rear brake. When the collision took place he jumped out of the train. He saw the outer signals lowered and the home signal at danger. The light of the outer signal was green, while both the lights of the home signal were red. The witness ran up to Boregaon station. On his way he saw a porter sitting at points near the home signal. The witness could not identify him as the witness was in a hurry. At the station the witness saw the Assistant Station Master (the accused) in his office writing. The witness informed him of the collision and asked him to send telegrams to Badnera and Akola. The witness did not notice the head lights of the goods train engine. He saw lights of the home signal some five or seven minutes after he jumped out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, the witness said there was light enough to see about when he jumped out. Whilst going to the station he saw the guard of the goods train lying on the ground. Besides the guard and pointsman the witness saw no one. The witness saw a lot of people at the station, including coolies and passengers. The witness did not go into the stationmaster's office. There was a light engine standing near the water column. It came up there whilst he was running to the station. It came from the down line and had reached the water column when the witness passed by that place. After informing the stationmaster about the collision, the witness returned to the scene of disaster. A lot of passengers from the station followed the witness. Witness had no conversation with the drivers or guards.

CLOUDY MORNING.

Munchershaw Sorabji, driver of the goods train, examined, gave evidence which was the same as given by him in the case against Collins. He added that it was a cloudy morning and it was dark at the time of the collision. He could not see the posts and arms of the signals. He could only see their lights.

Cross-examined, the witness said the moon rose towards the morning. He did not particularly notice if it was a star-lit night. He stopped at about one and a half telegraph posts from the outer signal. During the whole time of stopping the witness did not come down from the engine. He got down after the collision. The witness did not ascertain the cause of detention. Whilst starting he looked back to get a signal from the guard of his train. The guard did not come to the engine, nor did he call out for the witness during the time the train stopped. The witness took no steps to protect the front of his train as no steps were required, its front being protected by signals. The witness did not know whether the guard took steps to protect the rear. Whilst starting he first saw the home signal lowered and then the distant signal. The witness did not see any station lights on account of some waggons on the dead-end siding being in the way. The witness did not exchange signals with his train's guard, as he had not got a fair start. Both the signals, the home and outer one, were raised after the collision, not before it. The witness heard no noise of an approaching train. The witness gave a whistle when he stopped and gave another after the signals were lowered for him. The witness did not see the guard at Katepurna. The side lamp of the rear brake of the witness's train was burning properly when he saw it whilst starting from Katepurna.

Re-examined, the witness said the moon was a small one; it was on the wane. About forty-five minutes after the collision the witness saw the signals again.

Guard O'Neil, of the passenger train, repeated the evidence he gave in the case against Collins. The witness said that after the collision the driver of his train drew his attention to the signals, and he noticed the lights of the distant green and the lights of the home signal, one green and one red. He could not see the posts and arms of the signals. To the witness's knowledge the passenger train did not go over any fog signals. He heard no explosion.

Cross-examined, the witness said when he received the ball token at Katepurna, he noticed no defect in the instrument. It was worked in the proper way. He did not take notice of the deflection of the needle. When the collision occurred, it was dark. The witness heard one prolonged whistle before the collision. That whistle the witness thought was from the engine of his train and was heard about one minute before the collision. Before the witness could look out for the signals he was knocked out of his brake.

TOO CLOSE TO PULL UP.

John O'Brien Conroy, the driver of the passenger train, after repeating the evidence he gave in the case against Collins, said at Boregaon the outer signal showed one green light while the home signal showed one green and one red light and those were proper lights for a train to enter and stop at a station. It was dark at the time of the collision and the posts and arms of the signals were not visible. The smoke of a pumping engine blowing across the line also obstructed the witness's view. The witness did not go over any fog signal before the collision. The tail and side lamps of the rear brake of the goods train were not burning.

Cross-examined, the witness said he saw no object in front of him. He could not say whether the pumping engine was emitting dark dense smoke. It was a dull cloudy morning. At the preliminary enquiry he had stated that he noticed some object. He turned off the steam and applied the vacuum brake, but had no time to give the danger whistle. He was too close to be able to pull up before dashing into that object. The head lights of the witness's engine were properly burning.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The case stands adjourned till Thursday.

LOBBY SCENE.

VISITOR WHO REFUSED TO SIGN A DECLARATION.

Some amusement was caused among Members in the Lobby at the House of Commons in mail week by the behaviour of a stranger who had obtained a ticket of admission to the Special Gallery.

Admittance to this gallery is only allowed when the visitor has signed the book giving his name and address, and has signed a declaration that he will not cause any disturbance in the proceedings of the House.

The visitor, who gave the name of Leethman, of Glasgow, signed his name in the book, but declined to sign the declaration form, stating that he was not a suffragette, and that the declaration was an interference with the liberty of the subject. This protest was made in a loud tone, and the visitor was subsequently asked to leave the Lobby, which he did.

Mr. Leethman's wife, who accompanied him, obtained an order for admittance to the Ladies' Gallery, but left after her husband had refused to make the declaration.

MOTHER'S ORDEAL.

HEROIC RESCUE OF HER DROWNING SON.

The story of a mother's heroic conduct in saving her boy's life is reported from Sheffield.

Her 7 year old son fell into a pond, 9ft. deep, and his companion fetched the mother. When she arrived her boy was floating motionless in the middle of the pond. She found a plank by the waterside, and endeavoured to reach him by that means, but the plank gave way under her weight. She fell into the pond, but managed to grasp her son, and they were both ultimately rescued with a rope.

The boy was apparently dead, but he was brought round by artificial respiration by a police-constable. It was 15 minutes before any sign of life was noticeable.

SISTER SUPERIOR FINED £1.

For circulating lottery tickets in an endeavour to raise funds for St. Michael's Convent of Mercy, Clacton, Anne Hicks, the Sister Superior, was fined £1 and costs.

A police superintendent said that the institution was an admirably conducted one, and the defendant had agreed to sell him tickets so that the charge might be brought. She was willing to refund the money.

A magistrate at Rickmansworth, Herts, had brought the matter to the notice of the police.

In future, when in town, the Prince of Wales will occupy a large suite of rooms on the ground floor at Buckingham Palace. The reconstruction of the Palace frontage will be begun on August 1 and completed in three months, men working in double shifts.

MOTOR OUTRAGE.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused party in the Kurla shooting outrage has been arrested on the strength of enquiries made by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris, C.I.D., and yesterday afternoon made a statement before Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Deputy-Commissioner of Police, C.I.D.

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. McTier and Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner, lost no time after the occurrence had been reported in causing close investigations to be made and Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris set to work to trace out of over 2,000 cars at present in Bombay a car which they had been given to understand was a white one. Yesterday, however, the number of the car was ascertained and it was found to be chocolate coloured. Acting on information which had been gathered in the meantime, Inspector Morris arrested an engineer named Mr. Ormiston Chant and charged him under the Indian Penal Code with doing a rash and negligent act.

The car contained three persons, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston Chant and Deputy-Inspector Bamber of the Bombay Police. The first mentioned is the person who has confessed to firing the shots, Mr. Ormiston Chant, who is Manager of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company's works and a party went out last Saturday on a pig-shooting expedition to a place called Kaballa which had been organised by Deputy Inspector Bamber. They were returning on Sunday morning in a chocolate coloured motor car, No. 504, which belongs to Messrs. Marsland Price and Company. Mr. Chant who was driving, and Deputy-Inspector Bamber occupied the front seat. Mrs. Chant was sleeping on the seat at the back of the car.

The accused in his statement to Mr. Griffiths said that as he was passing through the streets of Kurla he took four chance shots at the dogs which were lying about the street. He used a Scott Webley 320 bore automatic pistol. The party in the car were not aware that they had hit anyone and so did not stop. Whether the shot hit Pascoal Fernandes the wounded man, direct or ricochted is not clear. The injured man, who works in a tailor's shop in Girgaum, Bombay, is progressing as favourably as possible but his condition is home the less serious.

Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris then took the accused by motor to Bandra, where he was handed over to the Collector of Thana for trial on a charge of being guilty case until such time as the complainant will be well enough to attend court. Mr. Wales granted bail of Rs. 250 with a surety of Rs. 1,000. As the surety was forthcoming the accused was released on bail. It will be noticed that he will appear before the Collector at Thana and not at Bandra as stated by our evening contemporary.

Deputy-Inspector Bamber who was with the party is at present under suspension.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND BOY SCOUTS.

SUPPOSED "MILITARISM" REPUDIATED.

The Duke of Connaught, who recently was appointed by the King President of the Boy Scouts' Association, presided in mail week for the first time at a meeting of the council of the association held at headquarters.

"I would not readily give my name, or be personally associated with, any association I did not believe in fully and thoroughly," declared his Royal Highness, who went on to say:—As Chief Scout of Canada I have seen nearly all the boys of that country, and it may astonish you to hear that now, either serving or have served, there are 30,000 boy scouts there.

Of course in Canada, as in England, we have had our depreciators. There were people who did not believe in it; there were people who imagined that there was militarism at the back of it. I have done my utmost to point out that if militarism means making boys respectable, moral, and manly, then there is militarism at the back of it, and a very good thing that is. (Hear, hear.) But that is not my idea of militarism. All of you who know foreign countries, where they have large armies, know that the whole administration of the country is subservient to military conditions. You will recognise that there neither is nor will be anything on these lines here.

The Chief Scout, Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, mentioned that a great number of Scouts were now beginning to pass out of the ranks into the world, and the reports of how they got on were most satisfactory; there is a demand for them among employers of labour.

The Duke of Connaught presented to the Chief Scout the wedding present, which takes the form of a motor-car, subscribed for by members of the Boy Scouts' Association.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL VACATION SITTING.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM ON AGENCY ACCOUNT.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.*)

In the suit brought by Purshotamdass Thakordass and others against the firm of Harikchand Magniram to recover Rs. 2,278 being the balance due on an agency account, Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Munsiff stated that the first four plaintiffs were the trustees of the composition deed of the fifth plaintiff, who had now become insolvent, and who had acted as a pucca adatiya for the defendant. The account was adjusted on the 26th March 1910, when Rs. 1,800 were found due. Nothing had been paid by way of principal or interest and his claim with interest at 9 per cent. now amounts to Rs. 2,278.

After hearing the evidence, His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with costs and interest on judgment.

DEAL IN AMERICAN FUTURES.

In the suit brought by Messrs. Weld and Company against Kashiram Ramchhordass to recover Rs. 53,330 in respect of certain cotton transactions in American futures, Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant and stated that he had put in a written statement and he asked for a transfer to long causes as well as for costs of the day.

Mr. Campbell opposed the transfer. He stated that he would show from the correspondence that had passed between the parties that the defendant had admitted the claim and he had now put in a dishonest defence to gain some breathing time. In the written statement, counsel said, the defendant had challenged the accuracy of the accounts but in his letter of the 23rd October last he had admitted the account to be correct. Then he had made a dishonest defence by stating that the transactions were wagering, but it was agreed on the contracts that there would be actual delivery. He said that the defence was put in for gaining time.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the long causes list and after hearing arguments made costs in the cause.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

In the suit of Laremicant Sangildass, commission agent, against Karsonvilas Badrinarayan to recover Rs. 8,310, Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent.

The plaintiff, it appeared, acted as pucca adatiya for the defendant from 1911 and bought and sold on his behalf linseed, wheat and silver. Accounts were adjusted in October 1912 and Rs. 8,310 were found due. Nothing had been paid. The rate of interest agreed upon was nine per cent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

A CASE ADJOURNED.

In the suit of Sheik Mahomed Bandumiya, a contractor, against Rabiabai, Mr. Davar for the defendant applied for time to put in a written statement. He said the summons was served about ten days ago and the defendant instructed her maternal uncle to move in the matter but the latter died the day before.

Mr. H. S. Captain, for the plaintiff, opposed the application. He said the defendant had ample opportunity to file her defence. Correspondence in this matter had dated as far back as February.

His Lordship granted an adjournment for a fortnight.

UNWILLINGNESS TO SHUT OUT DEFENCE.

In the suit of Anupchand Panamchand, a Marwari, against Amimdin Nurudin, Mr. Munshi for the defendant, applied for time to file a written statement. He said the summons was served on 3rd May but negotiations were going on for a settlement until three days ago.

Mr. Mirza for the plaintiff, opposed the application. He said no defence had yet been disclosed.

His Lordship remarked that he was very unwilling to shut out a defence.

Mr. Mirza said that in that case the defendant should be made to pay costs.

His Lordship adjourned the suit and ordered the defendant to pay the day's costs of the plaintiff.

SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

In the suit of Cowasji Dosabhoy Wadia against Ebrahim Haji Ahmed to recover Rs. 24,000 on promissory notes for the sale of two motor cars, Mr. Davar, for the defendant, applied for a transfer to the long causes list. Mr. Campbell, for the plaintiff, opposed the application.

Mr. Campbell said the defence was a false one. The defendant, who was about 28, said that he was an uneducated, inexperienced and weak-minded person and the plaintiff gave him a drink and made him purchase the cars, one of which he broke in an accident. The defendant was heavily involved and if the suit was to be transferred he asked the Court to put the defendant on terms.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the long causes list and fixed its hearing for the 30th June next.

A DEAL IN COTTON.

In the suit of Weld and Company against Girdharilal Narandass, Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant, who was served by substituted service, did not appear.

Mr. W. E. Jones, assistant in charge of the Bombay business of the plaintiff firm, said the defendants had dealings with his firm. His firm had bought and sold cotton for him and after giving him credit for Rs. 1,068 for brokerage, Rs. 17,202 were found due. Interest agreed upon was five per cent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

SUIT ON SIGNED KHATA.

In the suit of Jerbai Jehangirji Motabhoy Billimoria and another against Khoja Nensey Pirbhoy, Mr. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent.

The suit was on a signed 'Khata' passed on 29th April 1910, for Rs. 2,501.

A decree for the amount with interest and costs was passed.

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

In the suit of Pallonji Edalji and Sons against Vinayak Vasudeo Talpede and others, Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Thanawalla and Mr. Kirtikar for the defendants.

Mr. Davar said that the claim was for doing sanitary fittings to a property of the defendants. All along the dispute was regarding interest and he had now given up some. He, therefore, took a consent decree for Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 281 with interest and costs.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the suit of Dinshaw Bejonji Baria against Ardeshir Sorabji, Mr. D. M. Kolah appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not present.

The claim was on three promissory notes of Rs. 1,000, 1,200 and 300 respectively. Interest at 18 per cent. was agreed upon. Rs. 1,000 had been paid on account by the defendant. Rs. 2,274 were now due.

A decree for the amount with interest and costs was passed.

BROACH BORAHS DISSATISFIED

PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF THE WHOLE WAD.

A correspondent from Broach writes that there has been a considerable feeling of dissatisfaction among the Borahs there on account of the decision of Government to demolish the whole Borah "Wad" under the Land Acquisition Act, on the ground that the "Wad" is thickly congested and that the lanes and side-lanes require more ventilation and air.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Municipality, during the regime of the late Collector, Mr. Rottifield, and the Borahs, who have no one of their community on the board, publicly allege that the Municipality have sanctioned the scheme with some ulterior motive. The Municipality have sanctioned expenditure to the extent of Rs. 40,000 for the purpose but the Borahs value their properties at Rs. 1,80,000.

At present, the Collector, Mr. A. N. Alcock, is considering the question and he has promised to hear the Borahs before he gives effect to this measure. Consequently the Borahs held a public meeting and decided to entrust the case to Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy and Mr. S. M. Kanga, Barristers from Bombay, with instructions to petition the Collector and urge against the proposed demolition of the Wad. They observed at the meeting that though it was stated that the "Wad" was required for a "public purpose," they were not yet told what that "public purpose" was.

Mr. Kaderbhoy accordingly paid a visiit to Broach on Sunday, and carefully surveyed the area of land affected under the proposed scheme and also examined the locality from a sanitary point of view. He intends to pay a further visit to Broach to see the Collector in the matter.

REPORTED THEFT.

Hajarimal Ruttonchand, a servant in the employ of Bhimji Ricabdass and Co., commission agents, reports that on Monday afternoon at about 2.30 P.M. he and another servant named Nemchand Kesraj were given four sealed parcels by one of the partners of the firm with instructions to despatch them by post up-country. They went to the Kalbadevi Post Office and after getting the address on the parcels written in English and the acknowledgment form made out by the English writer at that place, they took the parcels and placed on the counter near the place where the parcels clerk sits. The complainant put one of the parcels on the scab and the other three on the counter between the postal clerk and himself. As the clerk was busy at the time he asked the complainant to wait a little. Afterwards he took the parcel in the scab and on looking for the other three found that one had disappeared. The missing parcel contained three hundred sovereigns. There were some other people also at the time in the Post Office.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLEVER CHEATS SENTENCED.

SERVICE SECURING TRICK.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector Barodia, C.I.D., charged A. De Lima and J. Pereira with cheating by false representation.

The complainant was named J. Pereira. He stated that the first accused had approached him and a friend and represented that he could get them jobs as inspectors in the Public Works Department, but first he would require Rs. 15 from each, five rupees each being the fee for the registration of their names and ten rupees each as a deposit to cover the cost of suits and cycles. They gave De Lima five rupees each and next day met him by appointment at Tank Bunder, where they first saw the second accused and one Ward who was represented to be De Lima's sahib. De Lima said that the sahib had decided to engage the complainant and his friend as inspectors at salaries of Rs. 45 per mensem, but that they must pay a deposit. Thereupon the complainant and his friend paid a further thirty rupees to the accused, this making the full amount they had paid, Rs. 40. Next day, which was the 31st March, the accused showed them letters acknowledging their registration as inspectors, but once again pressed for an additional deposit, and, between them, the complainants disbursed a further sum of Rs. 20. On April 1 De Lima and Pereira showed the complainants the section which they had to work in and told them to submit daily reports. This, however, was the last occasion on which the newly made inspectors saw their employers, for on April 2nd they had absconded.

De Lima has been charged twice before in cases of swindling of this nature, along with two others F. W. Pereira and J. D. Meehan. In these instances the accused represented themselves as able to supply posts on the Bombay Municipality. For these offences De Lima was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 85 but did twenty five days in prison instead of paying the fine. The day after his release he was re-arrested in this case.

The Magistrate sentenced De Lima to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment and Pereira to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of a month.

The Commissioner of Police, from information received, ordered the arrest of this gang of swindlers and this was effected by Head Constable De Souza, C. I. D., at Mahalaxmi.

TOO MUCH DRUNK.

A COMPANION STABBED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged a Mahomedan, named Khamloo, with brutal assault on one Robert Clements.

It was said that one night the accused, Mr. Clements and a friend went to a bar and got themselves drunk. While returning home they quarrelled among themselves and in the course of that the accused drawing out a knife stabbed Mr. Clements on the right arm, causing serious injury. Mr. Clements was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he will have to stay for about two months and undergo and operation.

The accused pleaded that he was much drunk at the time and was not conscious of what he was doing.

His Worship, considering the seriousness of the injury inflicted, sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. In default of payment of fine the accused will have to undergo six months' additional imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday one Shriram Beniran, a milkman residing at Thana, charged Hormusji Dorabji, a ticket examiner on the G. I. P. Railway, with assault.

It appeared that there was some dispute between the accused and the complainant at Musjid station about the latter carrying some luggage with him in excess to that for which he was charged. It was alleged that the accused assaulted the complainant in the course of that dispute.

The complainant was not able to prove his case and the accused was acquitted.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McCarthy charged Shaikh Abu and Moosa Hira with possessing two grains of cocaine each without a license. The accused were arrested on Monday night at Kumbharwada with the cocaine in their possession. They were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 respectively.

Among recent donations sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House for the Scott Fund are the following: H. E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, £200; Colonel the Hon. Milo G. Talbot, £50; British Girls' Memorial Fund (per Miss E. Nobel), fourth instalment, £50; some Members of Prince's Ladies' Golf Club, Mitcham Junction, £22 5s. 6d.; and collected by the Cape Mercury, King William's Town, £32 17s.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

PROTECTOR'S INTERESTING REPORT.

The Bombay Government's Resolution on the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz states that the volume of traffic during the season of 1912 was only two-thirds of that of the preceding year, a fact which was chiefly due to the latter having been an "Akbari Haj" year. Several improvements have been effected in the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims, espetcially for the embarkation of female pilgrims, and the duties of the Pilgrim Department were efficiently, performed during the season. Definite proposals for the establishment of a system of compulsory return tickets combined with fixed rates of passage money have been submitted to the Government of India and are now under their consideration. These proposals also contemplate the assignment of the entire pilgrim traffic to a single firm under conditions which will, it is hoped, lead to a marked improvement in the pilgrim ship service. The proposal, mentioned in the Protector's report, that arrangements should be made for charging only a half fare for children, will be considered in connection with the question of return fares. The Government desire to convey there acknowledgments to Mr. Edwards, President of the Haj Committee, to the Mahomedan gentlemen who contributed towards the cost of repatriating their indigent co-religionists from Northern India, to the Protector himself and to Dr. Abdur Razzak Shaik Imam and Hakim Mahomed Ismail Ajmeri who rendered medical aid to pilgrims at the Musafirkhanas free of charge.

INDIGENT PILGRIMS.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay:—

The number of indigent pilgrims brought by Mr. Shirazi, Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, free of charge from the Hedjaz during the last year was 860 and the acknowledgments of Government have already been communicated to him for his very generous action. On arrival in Bombay some were found to have enough money to pay their fares home or were able to get pecuniary help from relatives. The remainder, numbering 211, who were quite penniless, were repatriated by raising a subscription from charitable Mahomedans in the city. The total amount thus subscribed and expended (on railway fares and bhatta) amounted to Rs. 2,975-10-3. The task of collecting the subscription towards this object and also for feeding the paupers as long as they were in Bombay was entrusted to Khan Saheb Mahomed Faizulla Taki, Police Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, who deserves credit for his successful appeal for funds.

PILGRIM VESSELS.

Just after the close of the pilgrim season of 1911 several pilgrims, mostly Central Asians, who were stranded in Bombay owing to the exorbitant passage rates then prevalent, were anxious to proceed to the Hedjaz and remain there for the next Haj instead of returning to their homes. These pilgrims intended to proceed to Jeddah as passengers per s.s. Homayun which was fixed to sail for that port on the 4th of January 1912. The fact was brought to the notice of the Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Preventive Service, who decided to treat the ship as a pilgrim vessel. She sailed for the Hedjaz on the abovementioned date with 192 passengers on board containing the stranded pilgrims abovementined, 15 passengers for Aden and many Arabs, several of whom were unauthorised brokers who had come here before the commencement of the season in order to induce Bengal pilgrims to proceed to the Hedjaz. The majority of these had been vaccinated in 1911.

After this date two more steamers left as pilgrim vessels, the s.s. Khusrou and the s.s. Mahomedi, on the 5th February and 15th May 1912, with 151 and 217 passengers on board, respectively. These two vessels together conveyed about 225 *bona fide* pilgrims who desired to attend the *Rajabi* in Medina, and the remainder were Arabs and passengers of Aden and other Red Sea ports.

NUMBER OF PILGRIMS AND STEAMERS.

During the season under report twenty steamers left for the Hedjaz with 15,464 pilgrims, including 120 infants, as against twenty-eight steamers with 22,856 pilgrims in 1911.

To these must be added 560 passengers for the Red Sea ports who left Bombay in the three steamers abovementined after the close of the outgoing season of 1911.

The decrease in the number of pilgrims was due chiefly to the year under report being next in succession to the Akbari Haj and partly to the Italian operations in the Red Sea.

During the season which lasted for 3 months and 23 days, the undermentioned number of pilgrims embarked for the Hedjaz during each month from Bombay:—

	No. of steamers.	No. of pilgrims embarked.
From 11th July 1912 to 10th August 1912 ...	4	2,967
From 11th August 1912 to 10th September 1912 ...	3	2,269
From 11th September 1912 to 10th October 1912 ...	7	5,723
From 11th October 1912 to 2nd November 1912 ...	6	4,505
Total ...	20	15,464

PILGRIMS' ESTATES.

The estates of pilgrims dying on board during the outward and inkard journey were taken charge of by the Masters of pilgrim vessels and forwarded to this office for disposal.

NO TROUBLE FROM THE STEAMER COMPANIES.

The Protector concludes his report as follows:—

Year.	No. of estates of pilgrims dying in the Hedjaz and at sea while proceeding.	No. of estates of pilgrims dying in Bombay and at sea while returning.	Estimated value of estates.
			Rs. a. p.
1908	49	..	3,593 9 6
1909	98	84	14,693 4 5
1910	154	89	13,287 7 6
1911	111	88	12,738 12 6
1912	97	126	13,893 5 6

The year under report was peaceful in veery respect. The work was carried out satisfactorily with the co-operation of the Port Health Officer and the Assistant Collector in charge preventive service. We had no trouble from the steamer companies. Your plan of separating the passage for males and purdah nashin ladies at the bunder and allowing the pilgrims to ship their baggage oneday previous to their own embarkation were highly approved of by pilgrims. This year again most of the Hajis urged me to request Government to make some amendmen tin the regulations so as to allow at least half fares for children as is allowed by the railway companies. The pilgrims during their stay in Bombay were comfortable. There were less thefts and fewer cases of cheating in the Musafirkhanas than in preceding years, and almost all such cases were traced by the men of our department with the help of the licensed brokers, and the culprits were duly sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate.

I am glad to say that all the members of my staff have worked satisfactorily. Mrs. Lennon, the Lady Superintendant, who knows Tamil, proved of great use in dealing with women from Malabar. Purshotam K. Acharava (since retired), Sayed Ahmed Azum, Abdul Kareem, Munshi Iftekhar-uz-Zahedin, Jamadar Tafazzul and Mahmoodali Khan Asadali Khan have worked to my satisfaction.

PARSI CRICKETER'S SUICIDE.

THE LATE MR. D. E. MODY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Mr. Dorab Edulji Mody, the Parsi contractor, aged 41, who was found lying dead on Sandhurst Road, Bombay, yesterday morning.

The evidence was that the deceased gentleman was a timber merchant and lived with his brothers on the third storey of Sandhurst House near the foot of Sandhurst Bridge. He seemed to be worried about his business difficulties on Monday though he was apparently alright when he went to bed that night. About six o'clock yesterday morning a policeman who was going on his rounds found the deceased lying dead on his face and bleeding from the mouth. The sepoy shouted out, and the deceased's brothers came down and identified the body as that of their brother. Subsequently a letter was found in the deceased's room of which the contents showed that he had been worried about business and had committed suicide.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by throwing himself from the window of his room of the third floor of Sand-

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in mail week:—Whether, in view of the fact that the Ahmedabad Municipal Commission, as at present constituted, is not an elected body, and therefore cannot be said to be representative of the general population of the district, he will request the Government of Bombay to refrain from complying with the suggestion of the Commission that compulsory vaccination be established in Ahmedabad, and delay the matter until the people of Ahmedabad are directly represented by an elected authority.

Mr. Montagu:—The application of the Ahmedabad Municipality to the Bombay Government for the extension of the compulsory Vaccination Act to the Municipal district was made on the ground of continuous heavy mortality from small-pox. The Bombay Government have extended the Act, and the Secretary of State is not prepared to take any action in the matter.

No fewer than 22 prizes for swimming and life-saving have been won by Mr. W. Whitbourn, the new superintendent of the Guildford baths, who has been a swimmer since he was seven years of age.

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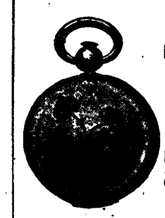

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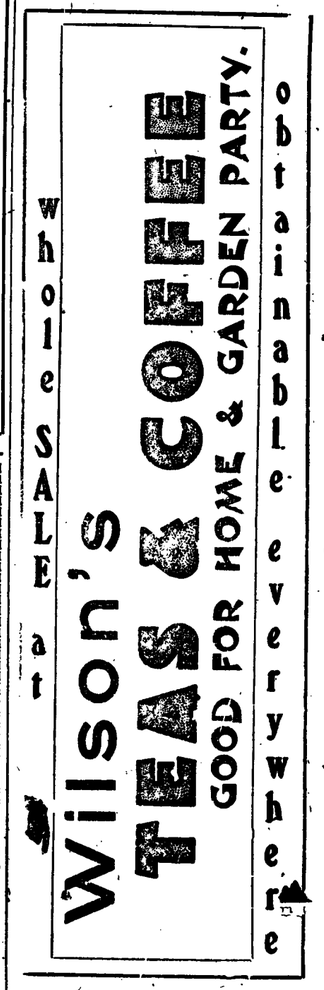

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SPORTING NEWS

RUGBY.

FOOTBALL IN 1912-13.

The "Sportsman" has the following retrospect by "Wanderer" of the Rugby season which has just ended:—In this brief review of the past season there is that rather neglected section of football as regards public patronage—I refer to the county contests. Why this should be so is difficult to say, for the quality of the football is frequently of the best, and if at Rugger the London fixtures are affected by the fact that club-mates are often seen in opposition, the games at "Soccer" contain the good points of an inter-club league, or cup contest, and the less desirable features are absent.

Dealing first with the RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, we find the honours passing back to Gloucestershire, who secured the distinction for the first and only time in 1909-10, i.e., three years ago, since when Devon had been at the head of affairs. The Midlands had suffered defeat in the Southern final, and as a consequence Gloucestershire were called upon to visit Carlisle, where they were deservedly winners by 14 points to 3. The game between Yorkshire and Cheshire, at Kirkstall, which had to be declared off on January 11 owing to the wintry weather, was not played, otherwise the full series was completed. It revealed unexpected weakness on the part of Lancashire, who suffered defeat in the whole of their five fixtures, a fate which attended Middlesex in the South, where the East Midlands only lost to the group-winners, the Midlands, and the Eastern Counties, after years of disheartening experiences, beat each of the three other metropolitan bodies—a fitting reward for their perseverance. It, therefore, came as especially inappropriate that at the very period when this happened, an attempt was being made to alter the constitution of the group on account of the dissatisfaction felt by Hampshire at being identified with the South-Western group, which necessitated long and expensive journeys. Numerous suggestions were made, that officially being the formation of a second S.E. group with Sussex introduced, but the opposition in the metropolis was extremely strong, and had the Rugby Union persisted they would probably have ridden for a fall at the forthcoming annual general meeting. It was decided not to go on with the scheme, though the resolve was not accompanied by the frank admission that one would have liked to have seen forthcoming from a body of sportsmen.

If a change had been made—I do not say that it would have found favour in certain quarters—the more equitable way would have been to have had two groups in the North, the one consisting of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland (including Westmoreland), and Yorkshire, the other of Lancashire, Cheshire, the Midlands, and East Midlands, with a decider between the two group winners. In the South-East there would have been Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Eastern Counties, and Hampshire in one group, and Gloucestershire, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall in the other. A Southern Championship match would be played as at present. It is not a fatiguing journey either from Northampton and Bedford, or Coventry and Leicester, to Manchester or Liverpool, and only one need be undertaken in any season, whilst the annual Lancashire-Yorkshire fixture in November might be continued irrespective of the fact whether the rival Roses might have to meet in the competition after Christmas or not.

Trouble in the Far West arose over infringements of the stringent rules against professionalism, and a large number of suspensions were passed, some of which have now been removed. The Committee had an unpleasant task—some have thought that the subsequent withdrawals savoured of weakness—but action was really necessary, and despite the fact that the Northern Union did not fail to utilise the opportunity for securing a foothold, recent events may not be without good effect.

COUNTY CHAMPIONS SINCE 1888-9.*

1888-9.	Yorkshire	1901-2.	Durham
1889-90.	Yorkshire	1902-3.	Durham
1890-1.	Lancashire	1903-4.	Kent
1891-2.	Yorkshire	1904-5.	Durham
1892-3.	Yorkshire	1905-6.	Devon.
1893-4.	Yorkshire	1906-7.	Devon and Durham joint-holders.
1894-5.	Yorkshire		
1895-6.	Yorkshire	1907-8.	Cornwall
1896-7.	Kent	1908-9.	Durham
1897-8	Northumberland	1909-10.	Gloucestershire
1898-9.	Devon	1910-11.	Devon
1899-1900.	Durham	1911-12.	Devon
1900-1.	Devon	1912-13.	Gloucestershire

* When first officially recognised.

BIBLES FOR CHINA.

A record total of 1,868,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures were circulated in China by the British and Foreign Bible Society last year. Reporting to the annual meeting of the society in the Queen's Hall—the Marquis of Northampton presiding—the Rev. A. Taylor said that it was a wonderful fact that last year for every two English books which the society sold it sold three in Chinese, the vast bulk of the latter being single Gospels. The society's issues for the year totaled 7,899,552, against 7,394,523 during the previous year. Versions in 10 new languages had been added, making 450 languages now included in the society's list.

THE LEAGUES.

FINAL TABULATED RESULTS.

Appended are the final tables of the Foot Leagues at home:—

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Sunderland	38	25	9	4	54
Aston Villa	38	19	7	12	50
Sheffield Wednesday	38	21	10	7	49
Manchester United	39	19	11	8	46
Blackburn Rovers	38	16	9	13	45
Manchester City	38	18	12	8	44
Derby County	38	17	13	8	42
Bolton Wanderers	38	16	12	10	42
Oldham Athletic	38	14	10	14	42
W. Bromwich A.	38	13	13	12	38
Everton	38	15	16	7	37
Liverpool	38	16	17	5	37
Bradford City	38	12	15	11	35
Newcastle United	38	13	17	8	34
Sheffield United	38	14	18	6	34
Middlesbrough	38	11	17	10	32
Tottenham Hotspur	38	12	20	6	30
Chelsea	38	11	21	6	28
Notts County	38	7	22	9	23
Woolwich Arsenal	38	3	23	12	18

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Preston N. E.	38	19	4	15	53
Burnley	38	21	9	8	50
Birmingham	38	18	10	10	46
Barnsley	38	19	12	7	45
Huddersfield Town	38	17	12	9	43
Leeds City	38	15	13	10	40
Grimsby Town	38	15	13	10	40
Lincoln City	38	15	13	10	40
Fulham	38	17	16	5	39
Wolverhampton W.	38	14	14	10	38
Bury	38	15	15	8	38
Hull City	38	15	17	6	36
Bradford	38	14	16	8	36
Clapton Orient	38	10	14	14	34
Leicester Fosse	38	13	18	7	33
Bristol City	38	9	14	15	33
Nottingham Forest.	38	12	18	8	32
Glossop	38	12	18	8	32
Stockport County	38	8	20	10	26
Blackpool	38	9	21	8	26

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	38	22	10	6	50
Swindon	38	20	10	8	48
West Ham United	38	18	8	12	48
Queen's Park R.	38	18	10	10	46
Crystal Palace	38	17	10	11	45
Millwall Athletic	38	18	12	7	45
Exeter City	38	18	12	8	44
Reading	38	17	13	8	42
Brighton and Hove	38	13	13	12	38
Northampton	38	12	14	12	36
Portsmouth	38	14	16	8	36
Merthyr Town	38	12	14	12	36
Coventry City	38	13	17	8	34
Watford	38	12	16	10	34
Gillingham	38	12	16	10	34
Bristol Rovers	38	12	17	9	33
Southampton	38	10	17	11	31
Norwich City	38	10	19	9	29
Brentford	38	11	22	5	27
Stoke	38	10	24	4	24

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manchester United	38	22	5	11	55
Bradford City	38	22	10	6	50
Burnley	38	22	12	4	48
Burslem Port Vale	38	19	12	7	45
Stalybridge	38	16	9	13	45
Oldham Athletic	38	18	11	9	45
Rochdale	38	17	11	10	44
Barnsley	38	19	13	6	44
Liverpool	38	18	13	7	43
Everton	38	18	15	5	41
Blackburn Rovers	38	15	13	10	40
Manchester City	38	12	14	12	36
Crewe Alexandra	38	15	20	5	31
Bolton Wanderers	38	9	16	13	31
Southport Central	38	12	20	6	30
Blackpool	38	9	17	12	30
Stockport County	38	11	20	7	29
Preston North End	38	9	21	8	26
Bury	38	8	22	8	24
Glossop	38	7	22	9	23

BIRMINGHAM LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
W. B. Albion	34	21	8	5	47
Coventry City	34	19	9	6	44
Worcester C.	34	20	11	3	43
Willenhall S.	34	19	11	4	42
Birmingham	34	16	9	9	41
Wrexham	34	16	14	4	36
Walsall	34	15	14	5	35
Wellington T.	34	15	14	6	35
Dudley	34	15	15	4	34
Shrewsbury T.	34	14	15	5	33
Brierley Hill	34	12	15	9	33
Aston Villa	34	15	17	2	32
Wednesbury O. A.	34	13	18	3	29
Stoke	34	13	18	3	29
Darlaston	34	12	18	4	28
Wolverhampton W.	34	10	18	6	26
Kidderminster	34	9	20	5	23
Stourbridge	34	8	20	6	22

NORTH-EASTERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Darlington	38	31	3	4	66
South Shields	38	27	4	7	61
Middlesbrough	38	26	6	6	58
Sunderland	38	26	7	5	57
Newcastle United	38	24	9	5	53
Spennymoor	38	19	13	6	44
Shildon	38	17	12	9	43
Houghton	38	15	14	9	39
Wallsend	38	14	14	10	38
North Shields	38	15	16	7	37
Newcastle City	38	15	16	7	37
Hartlepool United	38	15	17	6	36
Hebburn	38	12	20	6	30
Carlisle United	38	12	21	5	29
Seaham Harbour	38	10	21	7	27
Jarrow	38	10	23	5	25
West Stanley	38	7	21	10	24
Sunderland Rovers	38	7	23	8	224
Gateshead	38	8	24	6	12
Wingate Albion	38	5	31	2	

LANCASHIRE COMBINATION.
Division I.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Eccles borough	34	25	7	4	50
Accrington Stanley	34	21	10	3	45
Nelson	34	19	11	4	42
Chorley	34	18	11	5	41
Barrow	34	17	11	6	40
Tranmere Rovers	34	16	12	6	38
Chester	34	12	9	13	37
St. Helens Recs.	34	16	14	4	36
Fleetwood	34	14	13	7	35
Haslingden	34	16	16	2	34
Altrincham	34	13	15	6	32
Hyde	34	13	16	5	31
Walkden C.	34	13	16	5	31
St. Helens Town	34	12	17	5	29
Heywood United	34	13	19	2	28
Denton	34	9	19	6	24
Rossendale United	34	8	19	7	23
Colne	34	6	24	4	16

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Rotherham County	38	28	5	5	61
Chesterfield Town	38	20	7	11	51
Gainsborough Trinity	38	22	10	6	50
Doncaster Rovers	38	21	10	7	49
Leeds City	38	18	13	7	43
Goole Town	38	14	10	14	42
Sheffield Wednesday	38	16	15	7	39
Grimsby Town	38	65	14	9	39
Sheffield United	38	15	15	8	38
York City	38	16	16	6	38
Rotherham Town	38	17	17	4	38
Hull City	38	17	18	3	37
Lincoln City	38	16	19	3	35
Halifax Town	38	14	17	7	35
Scunthorpe	38	13	17	8	34
Castleford Town	38	12	17	9	33
Workshop Town	38	12	21	5	29
Notts County	38	10	22	6	26
Mexborough Town	38	11	24	3	25
Denaby United	38	7	27	4	18

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Rangers	34	24	5	5	53
Celtic	34	22	7	5	49
Hearts	34	17	10	7	41
Airdrieonians	34	15	8	1	41
Falkirk	34	14	8	12	40
Hibernians	34	16	13	5	37
Motherwell	34	12	9	13	37
Aberdeen	34	14	11	9	37
Clyde	34	13	12	9	35
Hamilton A.	34	12	14	8	32
Kilmarnock	34	10	13	11	31
St. Mirren	34	10	14	10	30
Morton	34	11	16	7	29
Dundee	34	8	13	13	29
Third Lanark	34	8	14	12	28
Raith Rovers	34	8	16	10	26
Patrick Thistle	34	10	20	4	24
Queen's Park	34	5	26	3	12

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POLO.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 27.

The English polo team, composed of Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett beat the Piping Rock Club, who played with Von Stade, Freake, Beadleston and Agassiz, by 11½ goals to 4½. The score at the end of the fourth period was 4 goals to nil in favour of the Englishmen.

At the beginning of the fifth period Beadleston was relieved by Milburn, one of the Cup defenders. The Americans then scored five goals, of which Milburn was responsible for two, Agassiz for two and Freake for one. Von Stade in the sixth period crossed Cheape, the Americans losing half a goal therefore. The Englishmen had suffered a similar penalty in the fourth period when Ritson fouled. For the Englishmen, Cheape scored three goals, Edwards four, Lockett four and Ritson one.

The experts are of opinion that the English ponies, under constant training, are being drawn very fine.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOLDER BETEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The weather was fine at St. Andrews to-day for the amateur golf championship matches, and a slight breeze was blowing. The course was in fair order, but there was water in all bunkers. The entries number 198.

Mr. Ball, the holder of the amateur championship, was medically advised not to play owing to his recent accident, but he persisted in doing so. He played with his wrist and his ankle bandaged. He was defeated by Pegler by one hole.

BRITISH OLYMPIC GAMES.

WANTED PROMISING NOVICES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 26.

With a view to discovering fresh talent, the British Olympic Games Committee is arranging for 250 so-called Olympic novice trials to take place this year and in 1914. At sports meetings throughout Britain and Ireland medals will be awarded as prizes, the value of which will not exceed 40 shillings. Promising novices will be afforded special training facilities.

SIMLA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The second round in the Singles of the Open Tennis Championship was played off to-day. The matches were more evenly contested that in the first round, some of them producing very good tennis. The results are appended but those matches which call for special mention were those between Vickery and Mathews and Radcliffe Smith and Dobson. In the former, Vickery beat Mathews 8—6; 4—6; 6—4. But it was a strenuous game and Vickery account placing and (surer)—game told against Mathews' more dashing style. In the latter match Radcliffe Smith beat Dobson 3—6; 6—4; 6—3. The rallies were long but the tennis not exactly first class. In the match between Thrope and Vandespar the former won, but it is a pity that Vandespar sprained his ankle, as he is quite good and would probably have gone far.

Some of the matches were postponed owing to the Garden-Party given by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge.

One match in the Ladies' Singles was played off this evening in which Bibi Amrit Kaur beat Miss Orr 6—1; 6—1.

Results:—

Men's Singles.—Gleney beat Davies 6—2; 6—2.

Gardiner beat Jones 0—6; 6—2; 6—2.

Glencey beat Moss 6—3; 6—3.

Thorpe beat Vandespar 6—2; 6—0.

Southey beat Wilson 6—1; 6—2.

Jasbir Singh beat Hall 6—4; 6—4.

Gray beat Evans 6—2; 6—4.

Vickery beat Mathews 8—6; 4—6; 6—4.

Minch beat Schofield 6—0; 6—1.

Radcliffe Smith beat Dobson 3—6; 6—4; 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—Bibi Amrit Kaur beat Miss Orr 6—1; 6—1.

BLIND EXHIBITIONER.

Leslie Warend of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, has been elected to the George Barter Memorial Exhibition at Queen's College. The exhibition is of the annual value of £50, and candidates must either be blind or in danger of becoming blind, and must intend to study for the final school of English literature.

The King has finally decided that the Prince of Wales is to spend a second year at Oxford, which is no doubt a very wise arrangement. According to present arrangements, the Prince will go abroad again at the end of June for two months, after which he is to join the King and Queen at Balmoral, where he will stay for the remainder of the vacation, returning to Oxford about the middle of October.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SUGGESTION

A meeting of the working committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy was in the chair.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar made a statement of the progress of work done. He said up to date Rs. 6,184 were promsied including His Excellency the Governor's handsome contribution of Rs. 500 for which special thanks of the Committee were due to His Excellency. Marathi and Guzerati songs had been sent by Mr. G. J. Agashe of Poona and Mr. G. K. Delvadekar of Bombay. The souvenir which had been executed by Mr. D. Kashinath had been highly praised, and Lord and Lady Hardinge were extremely pleased with the design, especially the borders. About 69,000 of these would be required in Bombay in Marathi, Guzerati, Urdu and English and His Excellency Lady Hardinge would require about 6,500 Besides many orders had been received from outside. The total number of children is 52,581, but the figure is yet underestimated. At a meeting of the school officials a rough division of work had been attempted. An application had been sent to the Government for the grant of a holiday to the Elphinstone Middle School in Bombay which is worked directly by the Government A prayer had been added in it tions were also sent to the Trustees of the Wadia charities and the Bombay Corporation for handsome contributions, to the latter body on the strength of the assistance given to such a movement by other municipalities. Several letters had been addressed to the managers of anglo-vernacular schools and very encouraging replies were being received. Letters were also written to other ladies and gentlemen to assist the Committee by giving necessary help to head-masters and head-mistresses of primary schools in their locality and Mrs. Reed and Dilshad Begum Sahib and Mrs. Nikambe had offered to help the committee in this direction. Messrs. Natrajan and Savage had prepared a letter which explained generally the lines on which the teachers should address the children in their own schools. The manager of a local bakery had offered to prepare Lord Hardinge birthday celebration cakes.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

After some formal business had been done, the committee considered a letter from Mr. Platt Ruskin, Managers of the Royal Opera House, starting that should the committee find arrangements to convey the children to theatres, he would arrange cinema shows in Bombay to be shown free of charge.

The chairman pointed out that the day of the celebration would be a wet day and considering the experience gained at the time of the arrival of Their Majesties, they should drop the idea. It would be very difficult to convey children and besides taking largest figures only 30,000 children could be accomodated in all the Cinema theatres. He thought the suggestion was an impracticable one and suggested that instead schools should be decorated and children entertained there with music and sweets.

Dr. Stanley Reed entirely concurred with the chairman. He was of opinion that the Committee should not take the responsibility of conveying children to the shows.

Sir Bhalchandra was of the same opinion.

Mr. Savage, Principal of the Cathedral School, said it would be impossible for teachers to convey boys to cinema shows.

Dr. Reed, thereupon, moved "that the committee tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Platt Ruskin for his very generous offer, but they regret they cannot take any action in the matter.

The proposition being seconded was carried.

A suggestion from a Mr. Zenanawalla to hold a public fair for three days shared the same fate, his letter being simply recorded on the motion of Sir Balchandra, seconded by Rao Bahadur Kesavji Sailor.

A suggestion from Mr. F. R. Joshi to give brass medals to children was referred to the secretaries for disposal.

THE GOVERNOR'S DESIRE.

A letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor enclosing a cheque for Rs. 500 to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass was then read. It was stated in the letter that it was His Excellency's desire that in the event of there being a surplus in the hands of the Committee, it should be sent to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of other divisions who were organising celebrations all over the Presidency.

The chairman stated that it was their prime duty to send a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for his very kind and generous donation to the Fund. He said that the public of Bombay ought to be more rapid and liberal to subscribe to this fund. At present they had got only Rs. 6,000 when they actually wanted Rs. 15,000. There were only two weeks left to make the final arrangements and those could only be made according to the purse. He appealed to the public to send their subscriptions as soon as possible.

A letter from the Mullaji of the Borahs was then read, and the chairman observed that he hoped the Borah community would now listen to the command of their spiritial head and contribute generously to the fund.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

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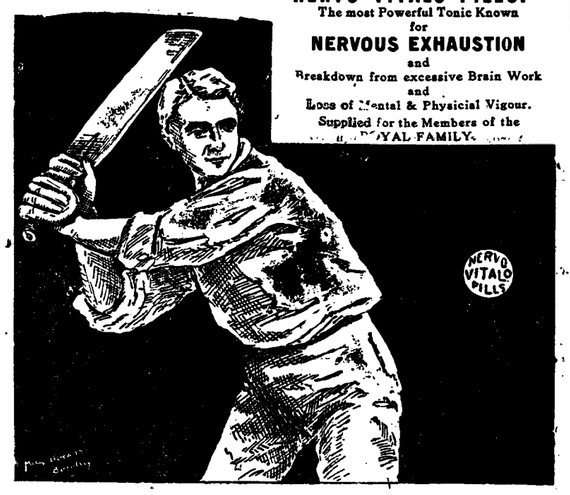

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IF you are worried and disgusted about repairs to your Motor Car because the repairs are not done to your satisfaction;

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IF you don't get back your Cars in time, you had better CONSULT US, and see

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SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

This last part of the heat just before the rains really *do* come is the most trying of it, I always think, as the air itself, blow as hard as it may, seems devoid of any freshness; but bad as it may seem, the advent of electric lights and fans have made things most wonderfully more bearable; my only regret, as I am enjoying it, being that there are still a great many people who have not this amelioration of trying climatic conditions at their command. As a matter of fact, all who can are away at one of the Hill Stations, but with the electric fans at one's dispcsal, this is rather a questionable blessing, unless you are lucky enough to be going to a bungalow where you can have your own cook, for the food at most of the hotels is so bad that, unless you have good digestions to reckon with in your family, ten chances to one the good gained by the cooler and purer air is more than counter balanced by upset of the digestion; this has occurred with my belongings so often, that we prefer to brave the heat on the plains with the best of food cooked as well as may be, to being in cooler climes with the chance of being laid up by bad food. To those who are still in Bombay there are several happenings sufficiently trying to a good housewife, the principal one being the clouds of dust raised by the high winds prevailing. One really needs several hamals to spend their whole time going round with brooms, dustpan and duster from morning till night, but, as it is, one has to put up with the smell and touch of the dust which seems to permiate everything. Some folk shut out the breeze, but the remedy is only partial, as the dust silts through and is worse than the disease, as the place is so stuffy that even the whirling punkhas are only turning vitiated air, and I cannot think it can be wholesome. The talk about the dust nuisance has been going on years, but I see very little attempt at tackling the problem, so we see our pretty rooms deluged with germ laden dust and suffer in our bay throats just as we have always done. Dust and smoke are enough to break the heart of a good housewife for it seems hopeless to try and keep things nice, and yet one goes on making the attempt in a truly British dogged manner. To those not away on the Hills there are several preparations to be made for the Monsoons, some you will have to pay through the nose for as the "chic-wallahs," who make and sell the chics and rain screens, are exhorbitant in their charges when they think they have you under their thumb. So much so, that I have given up employing the itinerant vendor of such and find that I get better served with more lasting material, by going to one of the large drapery firms, who send their men to measure the places and have the screens made of better bamboo and string at a less cost some times, and *never* more, than the rapacious "chic-wallah" demands for poor workmanship and still poorer material. My good-man always says that "chic-wallahs" and "dhobis" are to me what the red rag is to the proverbial bull, but really when you have had as many years' experience of their iniquities as I have it is hardly to be wondered at, nor is *he* above breathing forth threats of dire vengeance against the dhobi himself, when that charming individual returns a brand new pair of flannel continuations, at the end of a fortnight instead of the week, looking as though this were the 100th washing instead of the first, with all sorts of stains and marks never done by him, driving one to the obvious conclusion that they have been "let out" during the time.

THE ADVENT OF MONSOON.

Now is the time to get the rain screens and chics up, or ready to be put up; buy one or two small sigris or see that those you have are in working order; lay in a stock of charcoal, or the price will go up and you will have to pay double. I always get in a couple of maunds which I stow in an old packing case, and it usually lasts me the whole Monsoon. It should cost from annas 8 to annas 10 a maund and the pieces should be of a decent size, about the size of a mutton cutlet; the small pieces are tiresome to burn and cost just half of the other, so if you do not let your cook or boy see that you know, he will do as the boy of some newly arrived friends did, charge them Rs. 3 a maund for wretched little bits and dust! The sigris cost from annas 4 to 8 according to size and it is well not to have a too big one, as the fire becomes too fierce and scorches the garment set to dry on the sigri basket, which is another thing you should get at once or they will demand a rupee for what you should pay half that for. It obviates a considerable element of danger if you have a square iron tray with feet on which to stand the sigri and they cost about 6 or 8 annas. During the Monsoon it is wise to have the sigri going at night in different parts of the sitting room, and if it is standing on a large tray it lessens the possible risk of fire. I generally open the whole front of the piano and set a sigri some little distance from it all night several times a month and find it keeps the instrument in good order, but there are various ways of keeping it dry, and another very good way is to buy cakes of asbestos sold for the purpose, which you put inside the piano until they become damp when you remove them and bake them in the oven until dry and replace in the piano. A good deal depends on which floor you live, for the higher floors are certainly less damp. Messing about with sigris is hot, disagreeable work, but it is worth doing both as regards your own ultimate comfort, and the preservation of your belongings. Anything you are going to put away for the rains in airtight cases should be well baked in the sun and put away with naphthaline balls, or any other moth destroyer now, before we start the damp airless days. And all other things want taking out of cupboards and boxes at least once or twice a month, and drying over the sigri, and the bed and bedding needs doing just as often as you can. We never lie on the sheet during the rains because of the clammy feel cotton has when all is so damp but spread a thin shawl or blanket over the sheet and lie on that and use a light shawl as a covering. Some Monsoons are more open than others, I mean that the rain is much less solidly continuous and there are breaks, so that the whole house does not become reeking with damp as when it rains and rains and you seem to live in vapour which soon makes everything smell mouldy and horrid, and the sigri needs to be kept going somewhere all the time. At Khandala, for instance, where the rainfall is anything from two to three hundred inches, the only thing is to have a drying room with a stove going all the time and for that I should imagine one of the kerosine portable lamp-stoves advertised would be very handy; but, I have become so used to the native method that I have not felt inclined to exploit the newer way; besides the stove things seems rather costly, and things spoil so much out here that next year you would probably find that it had gone rusty and would not work.

HINTS ON IRONING.

This reminds me of irons, of which I have sampled pretty nearly every sort available except an electric one, and in my opinion the spirit iron is the most satisfactory, it is clean, handy and quickly ready for use, and though it is costly, it is worth it as you can use it anywhere. Out here one's things with all the care in the world seem to get creased and crumpled, and it just makes all the difference if the garment can be smoothed over with a hot iron before wearing and makes you feel nicer to be wearing a fresh looking garment instead of a crushed one. But even with the plated irons, I find that if you want to keep them in good order you must have them rubbed over now and again with a vaseline rag; even so I was rather annoyed to find a spot or two of rust on my spirit iron the other day. The plating is not done with the idea of withstanding the briny damp we get in Bombay. Beside my spirit iron, I keep a couple of ordinary flat irons, as I find there are occasions when one put on the stove is all I want, perhaps to get out a grease stain only, hardly worth the bother of lighting up the spirit iron; these are also kept vaselined. My good-man always wears evening ties that he can tie himself and these the dhobi never seems to be able to either starch or iron, he makes them too stiff and no two are the same width. So when a dozen have accumulated which the dhobi has washed and returned rough dried I proceed to "get them up" to the satisfaction of the better half. There are one or two hints about this that may be of use. For ties and thin net or muslin blouses you use cold starch and iron them wet. I make the starch with white English starch about the stiffness I think will be needed and only experience will tell you this. Your better way will be to try it by starching something and ironing an end of it and you will add more water according as it is too stiff. When it is the right thickness, say a teaspoonful to a large cup of water, for a thin muslin, before starching the garment, take any white soap and proceed to make a lather with it and the starch, and when quite frothy, starch the garment, squeeze it dry and roll it in a towel and leave it for an hour. This absorbs enough of the water so that the thing to be ironed is quite damp but not too much so. The reason of the lather is that it prevents the iron sticking and gives quite a sheen on the thing ironed. I have a wide board covered with a thick piece of flannel on which I pin the ironing sheet and place this, one end on a box or table the other on a chair back and thus am able to run over a skirt easily, and I have a sleeve board I brought out from England which I have found most useful. I never let silk things go to the dhobi; it is very little trouble to wash them oneself and as they keep their colour so much longer and look so much nicer, it seems worth the trouble. After washing the silk garment, run it through a water slightly blued, and for the last another lot in which one or two tablespoonfuls of methylated spirit have been mixed; this keeps the silk from turning yellow so soon. But after a time no matter how careful you are, the silk will go yellow, and if the garment is in good condition it is worth sending to the dyers or do it yourself with some of the dyes so much advertised. I have only tried the Dolly Dyes and have been very successful in dyeing a variety of things from cushion covers to straw hats. Before dyeing any fabric wash it in soap and soda water so that it is free of dirt and grease and some of the old colour removed. You can dye white things any colour but if there is already a colour, you can only dye it another and darker shade of the same colour with any chance of success.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

I still have a few more hints to give that may be of use, though it was only being asked for a remedy for freckles that made me think of passing it on to the "Chronicle" readers. It is amusing and at the same time flattering to one's vanity to be looked up to as a sort of domestic oracle, and some one says, "Mrs. Gilpin dear, you know about all these things, and I do so want you to help me" and then pours out her troubles into my sympathetic ears; in this case it is face freckles and bad ones too. In the days of my far-away youth, when I despised wearing hats or any protection against the fervid rays of the sun, I developed such a crop of freckles that my brothers called me "Froggy" because of my freckled face; then by and by I began to pay attention to my appearance and found the freckles distinctly offensive, and tried all sorts of simple remedies without avail, until I happened on a friend whose doctor brother had given her the following which really did bleach away the disfiguring freckles. There are really two kinds of freckles; those of a pale yellow which come in the summer and fade in the winter, and those I am speaking of which are darker and more persistent which seem to look blacker as the lighter ones disappear. For these then use the following: one ounce each of Peroxide-hydrogen (10vol.), Eau de Cologne, and mixed glycerine and rose water. To be applied with a small cotton-wool swab or a camel hair-brush. In these days of thin muslin and net blouses and open necks, the arms and necks get sadly sun-burned and covered with the lighter kind of freckle, so as prevention is better than cure I am told that the next prescription I give is very good as a preventative, but I have not tried it; as I have reached that age when I am content to be less particular. *Freckle Preventative*:—Zinc Oxide and Powdered Calamite each two drachms, Olive oil three ounces, Solution of Ammonia, one ounce, and Rose water to make six ounces. Apply to any part likely to be exposed to the sun and let it dry on; only a little is needed and the oil dries away and leaves no trace of greasiness.

Reducing Weight. In these days of an abnormally slim outline, the one idea of every one is to imitate the outline of a walking stick, though why, only the imitators themselves can say. The feminine figure should be a series of soft rounds and tender curves but the one idea now seems to be flatness and angularity, which no one with the least artistic sense can admire. The idea is that women dress to please the men, but I entirely disagree with this, for if they did you would not see the hopeless guys and caricatures you do. The average man has a very nice idea as to what is suitable and artistic in a woman's clothing, and the remarks I have heard made by men of some woman who has appeared in the latest vagary of a hideous fashion would soon open their eyes to the fact, that it was not the men they were pleasing by it, but that they were simply trying to prove to their lady friends the superior length of their purse, or their greater knowledge of "What is What" in the fashionable world. There are people, who, like myself are too generously provided with adipose tissue, but even so they are more pleasing to look at than two boards tacked together. Sandow himself is no believer or advocater of the "bag of bones" fashion, though he quite realizes that one can be too fat and is ready to remedy it for one. However, we cannot all consult him, and there are a few simple hints which may be followed without any chance of harm and with a possibility of a lessened shadow. Whatever you do, *do not* try any of the advertised nostrums for fat reduction; and I speak with knowledge, for there are two friends of mine who have permanently injured their digestions by taking one of the most advertised of fat reducers; one of them nearly lost her life over it so horribly was her whole alimentary canal ulcerated by the drastic drug. First of all the would-be slim woman, *must* deny herself a great deal in the matter of diet, and never touch untoasted bread, butter, sweets, pastry, liqueurs and sweet drinks, and should eschew sugar; in fact, reduce her diet to the minimum compatible with good health, taking plain boiled and roast flesh and fowl and certain kinds of fish with dry toast and almost none of the vegetables which grow under the ground, and none of the pea and lentil kind of those which grow *above* the ground. Drink plenty water but not with meals, at least half an hour and an hour after; hot water with the juice of a lime in it is very good, but well boiled water is excellent. Then there is the matter of exercise, and this is rather a serious point, in a climate like this, but it is precisely this climate that often makes people lay on weight, so exercise we must have. A brisk walk even if it is only a couple of miles every day is a help, but it must *be* every day, not now and again only. Then skipping for five or ten minutes is another good fat reducer, but this like any other form of exercise *must* be done conscientiously *every* day, or it is absolute waste of time. To reduce the size below the waist, stand with the heels together and the fingertips joined above the head, and bring them down smartly to the ground or as near as possible with the knees rigid. Do this 10 to 20 times. Stand with the heels together, body and head erect and then lower the body by bending the knees till it touches the heels, then gradually return to the former position. Do this 10 to 20 times running. You will not be able to do this at first without wriggling the body and arms but it should be done with all but the knees quite rigid. The following is an excellent massage lotion, though it is a moot point whether it is not the massage rather than the lotion which is the most efficacious, but it prevents the skin getting sore, and keeps it smooth anyhow.

ANTI FAT MASSAGE LOTION.

Powered Tragacauth	10 grs.
Boric Acid	15 ,,
Salicylic Acid	5 ,,
Glycerine	6 inches.
Eau de Cologne	2 grs.
Water	2 ,,

Even before trying any of these quite legitimate means for reducing weight it is well to consult a doctor, for there may be something from which you are suffering for which the leaving off of certain foods may be injurious; also your age has to be taken into account, as a young woman might reduce herself with impunity to a weight which would put a very severe strain on the constitution of an older one; Sandow told me that himself. I know one case where acid things were to be avoided, only the lady did not know it, so that the constant drinking of lime juice set up kidney trouble and made her ill, which is why I say, even with these apparently harmless means of reducing the weight, it is wise to take expert advice before trying them.

NELSON AND HIS "ENCHANTRESS."

FOUR LETTERS DISCOVERED AT ALTHORP.

Four Nelson letters written during the years 1797-9 to Lady Spencer, the brilliant wife of the second earl who was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1794 to 1801, were lately discovered at Althorp and the present Earl Spencer, grandson of the lady to whom they were addressed, has permitted the "Times" to make them public for the first time.

In the first letter Nelson pays Lady Spencer the graceful compliment of presenting her with the sword of a conquered Spanish captain,

which I request you will do me the honour of hanging (it) up in your dressing room, and which will at least have the novelty of being the first sword ever presented to a lady as an ornamental piece of furniture for her dressing room.

In the second and third letters, Lord Nelson points out the merits for promotion of a young officer named Capel, who ultimately became a vice-admiral. In the third letter Nelson stated that Captain Capel was the bearer of the duplicate of Nelson dispatches,

And I request he may be one of your bread and butter captains. I think you will soon again be troubled with my visits (unless you order the door to be shut against me), for these fellows have broken my head and given me two black eyes, for which the surgeons say I ought to go home.

The reference to "bread and butter captains" would seem to mean that Nelson hoped that Lady Spencer would include him among those naval officers whom she delighted to entertain at the Admiralty.

The fourth letter is a long one from Palermo. It is the most interesting and painful of the series. It belongs (as the "Times" points out) to the period of Nelson's moral eclipse, when he made his legitimate concern for the safety of the Two Sicilies and his overstrained loyalty to the Queen, a cloak for his infatuation about Lady Hamilton and an excuse for his constant sojourning in the neighbourhood of his two "Enchantresses."

In it Nelson says.—

I am favoured with your letter by the Neapolitan Messenger, and feel sensibly all your partiality for my Character, which I trust no part of my conduct either Public or private will ever diminish. John Bull and all the World may continue to keep an Eye on my conduct, they may examine me in the field, in the Cabinet, and in my closet, and I am vain enough to believe that I shall be thought the purer by the Ordeal.

The Queen of Naples and Lady Hamilton are described as "two of the most extraordinary women the world at present possesses." Of the latter he writes.—

As to the other Enchantress as you are pleased to call them, with Beauty and accomplishments beyond in both respects what falls to the lot of almost any human being, with so wise a head, that her Councils might safely be followed by the Wisest Minister. Yet all these sink to nothing when compared with her heart, there goodness seem to have made his throne and the distressed people of all Nations Join in making their petitions to heaven for blessings on her head, but I must allow even this Being has her weakness:

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES A LA METROPOLE.
FISH POTTAGE.
RUSSIAN TOMATOES.
COLD FOWL EN BELLE VUE.
SCALLOPED LIVER AND RICE.
WELLINGTON PUDDING.

Fish, As. 6. Fowl, As. 12. Tomatoes, As. 1-6. Nuts, As. 4. Total—Rs. 1-7-6.

HORS D'OEUVRES A LA METROPOLE.

Make some green butter as follows: Blanch some parsley by putting in cold water in a pan and just bringing it to the boil, pick off the leaves, mince it finely and pound it with the same bulk of butter and add to it an equal portion of pounded redfish, anchovies, or anchovy paste, a teaspoonful of lime juice and seasoning to taste; with this stuff some stoned olives and glaze them thickly with aspic; serve them on slices of Bologna or other sausage, garnished with green butter.

FISH POTTAGE.

Make some good fish stock with any of the coarser kinds of fish and strain. Into half a seer of it steer two well-beaten eggs and keep stirring it one way only. Have prepared some little rounds of bread which have been soaked in hot fat highly flavoured with salt, pepper, onion juice, a dash of Tobasco, and set in the oven till crisp and golden brown. Put one or two into each plate and pour over the rest of the stock mixed with the egg liaison and some finely minced parsley.

RUSSIAN TOMATOES.

Make some well flavoured savoury custard and add to it some chopped walnuts or pistachio nuts, grated cheese and shreds of celery in equal portions; freeze it like ice cream. Remove the pulp from some even sized tomatoes and fill them with the frozen mixture, garnishing with the pulp mixed with mayonnaise sauce. This is a very easy and most appetising dish.

COLD FOWL EN BELLE VUE.

With the giblets of the fowl make some good stock and use some of it to steam the fowl with, in a sealed dekchie stood in another one of boiling water for 1 to 1½ hours according to size. Now turn the stock with the gravy from the fowl, into a well flavoured white sauce with gelatine added to make it jelly when cold. Cut up the fowl, thickly coat each piece with the sauce and serve garnished with slices of tongue, or sausage, and beetroot marinaded in lime juice, pepper, salt, etc., with tender lettuce leaves.

SCALLOPED LIVER AND RICE.

Mince up the fowl liver with the pickings of the fowl and mix it with a wineglass of brown sauce, half of tomato puree and 2 tablespoonfuls of well-boiled rice with flavouring to taste. Put the mixture into small scallop shells or paper cases, dust the tops with grated cheese and baked crumbs, and pour over a little liquid butter, bake till a nice brown.

WELLINGTON PUDDING.

Make some small, not too thin pancakes nicely browned, and roll them with raspberry jam in the middle; set them upright round a mould and fill in the centre with a well flavoured lemon custard and steam for an hour. Serve with a puree of dried apricots flavoured with a little liqueur or rum to taste.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XXI.—(*Continued.*)

So she reasoned with him and so, by the very cadence of her voice, she brought peace to his soul. He spoke to her of his wife and child—the "gutter-bride" who had proved herself so helpful and true and who, knowing of the love that he bore for Veronica, had never been jealous or resented it—knowing it for what it was—a holy thing; and of the child that his wife had borne him, the little boy who, if things had gone right, would one day have become master at Chalton, a fitting master, too, if one might venture to judge, but who would now be cast penniless upon the world.

"You'll be kind to them both, Veronica? Madge is a capable woman and she can earn enough to keep them from poverty, and I wouldn't have her indebted to others—no, not even for Johnnie's sake. But I shall be happy if I know she can depend upon your friendship, and there's Johnnie who loves you now almost as much as he loves his own mother, you'll look after him a bit—help to keep him straight? He's an amenable little chap—not like I was at his age—rebellious and headstrong even then—he will be easy to mould. Keep him—from folly's mill, Veronica."

She promised that she would. She spoke brightly of his son's future, and the shadows that had gathered on Launcelot's brow faded one by one. He was not afraid of death—life had never been so sweet to him that he should sorrow at giving it up—he was possessed of courage to face the unknown future beyond the veil.

"You have given me your love, Veronica," he sighed, and a smile that was wonderfully simple and boyish parted from his lips. "I don't think that God can be very angry with me or He would never have granted me that."

At last he asked that she should send his wife to him. It was Madge's place to be at his side and he would not hurt her now.

"But you'll be with me at the end, Vero?"

She had kept her composure wonderfully till now, but the sound of the familiar shortening of her name caused her to gulp down a sob.

"And will you kiss me? You've never kissed me since we were boy and girl together."

She bent down and kissed his lips. And with Veronica's kiss the last shadow sped away.

"I can die quite happy now," he said.

And so she left him and since she was not wanted to undertake any sort of professional duty till night, when she was to be in attendance upon the Squire, she spent the afternoon with little Johnnie, taking him across the park to see her mother at Fenwick End and there, having left the child for a little while in the care of her sister, she was able to pour out her grief unrestrained upon Mrs. Kenley's sympathetic breast.

When, later on, she returned to Chalton Coombe, her eyes were dry and sentiment was put aside in the demands of her profession.

She had a few words with Hornby before she went on duty. "Launcelot won't last through the night," he told her, "but as for the Squire, it's as likely as not that he may go on for another day or so. It's cruel, for he suffers acute pain and he won't let us do anything to relieve it."

"There's no possible hope, I suppose?" Veronica put the question quite composedly; there was nothing in her tone to indicate any deep emotion.

"Not the faintest," he replied with decision. He proceeded to give technical details to which Veronica listened quietly, occasionally inclining her head to show that she understood. Then he laid down her directions for the night.

"You can come to me at once if you should want me, though I don't anticipate the Squire will need my attention," he said. "I'm spending the night in the room adjoining Launcelot's. They will let me know the moment there's any indication of the end being at hand and I will send for you immediately. I've arranged that Nurse Gertrude, who's resting now, shall be ready to relieve you with the Squire so that you can go to Launcelot. He's told me you promised to be with him. I've had Launcelot moved back to the room he first occupied; the other is too close to the Squire's and voices can be overheard," he added in ominous explanation.

Hornby accompanied Veronica to Mr. Holt's room and spoke a few cheerful words to his patient. The latter had seen Veronica for a few moments early in the afternoon, but she had not been allowed to stay long as he was disposed to sleep.

"It does me good to see your face again, Veronica," he said now, holding her hand as she leant over the bed. "I've always looked upon you as a daughter." He drew a deep sigh. "If only you'd been one in reality! Why, you might even have licked Mark into shape. But you never cared for him—and you were right, you loved Launcelot in spite of everything. Oh, yes, I know. If only I had the sense to follow your intuitions! I can remember—" he gave a little hollow laugh —"how you turned upon me when Launcelot was first sent away from home, and told me straight out that Launcelot was what we had made him, that we —I—were to blame for all his vagaries and eccentricities—his rebellious spirit —and you were right, Veronica, though I couldn't see it then."

Veronica had a harder task to soothe the troubled spirit of the Squire than she had had with Launcelot; indeed, she was only partially successful. Try as she would she could not overcome the restlessness with which he was inflicted and which was less due to the pain he suffered, though there were moments when this was excruciating, than to a mental trouble which tortured him and for which Veronica could find nothing to say that would bring relief.

He had been given a sleeping draught but it utterly failed to act. He tossed about on the great bed, and though Veronica sought to impose silence upon him he would only obey her for a few minutes at a time.

"What does it matter if I talk or lie still?" he declared. "Neither one nor the other will affect the coming of death in the smallest degree."

She had to let him talk. She sat by his bedside, only rising to minister to him when the doctor's instructions made it necessary to do so. And so the interminable hours crowded on.

He unveiled his soul before her. As with a drowning man so it seemed that a kaleidoscope of the past swept before his eyes and had to be given expression to. He was not delirious—there was reason and co-ordinate thought in his self-condemnation: in his avow of error and of mistaken policy, in his scathing denunciation of those who had misled him and made him steel his heart till it was too late.

The Squire was dying very much as he had lived. His fierce, fiery temper still possessed him. The approach of death did not place him in charity with all mankind. He had scoffed at a suggestion of the vicar of the parish—a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Hawkins—that Divine forgiveness could not be expected if he died with enmity in his heart.

The vicar, like his father before him, was on most excellent terms with Mrs. Holt, so, without assuming any self-interest on his part, it was not at all unlikely that his sympathies had been enlisted by that lady on behalf of her son. For Mrs. Holt, even in face of her husband's approaching death, refused to see with his eyes and maintained loudly that Mark was quite within the rights in refusing to give up a single penny in favour of "that gutter wench and her brat." The Squire supported her presence in his room, though any reference to the name of Mark, whom he had so roundly cursed, goaded him to fury, and more than once Mrs. Holt had trembled lest the companionship of years should be forgotten and she herself fall under the ban of his wrath.

"You want me to be at peace with my son Mark who, under my very eyes, is robbing his brother—robbing Launcelot who gave his life for me and whom I have misjudged for years? Isn't there something in the Bible about robbing the widow and the orphan? Go, back to those who sent you, my friend, and preach Christian charity to them. If you've come to tell me that I must make my peace with God by countenancing such injustice and cruelty, then I'll die without your administrations—I'll have none of them."

So he had shouted at the vicar and he had employed language which drove that estimable, but simple-minded, man from the room, appalled with shocked horror.

This was one of the scenes which the Squire recalled for Veronica's benefit. He declared with intense bitterness that the Church had ranged itself against him, and then recalled how his first wife, Lady Betty, had rejected the services of a priest when she lay upon her death-bed.

"Why, I can remember the very words she said. 'We don't know how God will judge us, John. His standard may not be that of Mr. Hawkins, nor even that of the Holt family. The God you worship is one that you have created to suit your own convenience—and I'll have none of such a God!' That's what she said, Veronica, poor Betty, whose life I ruined, as I have ruined Launcelot's, with 'duty'—God, how I've misused that word!—when 'love' was what was needed. And it's true what she said. 'A God that we've created to suit our conveniences.' It's 'convenient' for Mark and his wife and his mother that I should die at peace with them—they don't like to think of a dying man's curses—and so they send the parson to prate of Divine forgiveness—upon terms! They make God partner in their greed and cruelty! Betty was right, Veronica. If that is God, I can say with her that I'll have none of Him."

The Squire poured forth this protest against the simple faith, which all his life he had unquestioningly accepted and followed, with the greatest bitterness, and Veronica could not repress a shudder for it seemed to her at the moment that Mark's sin was even greater than she had deemed it—he was not only robbing his father of his gold but of his God.

The great clock in the stable yard struck two. The house was intensely silent. Ever since she had been sitting by the Squire's bedside she had been straining her ears to catch the smallest sound. Hornby had said that he would send for her at once if there was need, and that need might arise at any moment now.

She longed to be with Launcelot. Every strained breath he drew was precious to her. But she could not go—she must sit where she was and listen to the ceaseless raving of the Squire and watch the long shadows that her shaded lamp threw upon the tapestried walls, and keep the tears from her eyes by concentrating her thoughts upon her patient. But it was hard, very hard that she could not go to the man she loved when he was standing upon the brink of eternity.

A peacock screamed beneath the window. The Squire smiled grimly.

"They always do that when there's a Holt dying," he said. "They've been extra vociferous this time as there are two of us." He tossed and groaned for a moment in an access of pain. Then he made a sudden enquiry.

"Why is everything so still in the next room? Usually I can hear the nurse moving about."

His eyes shot sudden suspicion. His hand fell upon Veronica's, gripping it tightly.

"Tell me. Launcelot—he isn't dead?"

She hastened to reassure him. "No. They've moved him. It was best—for you both."

"But he's sinking?"

She admitted it. "Yes."

"He will die before I do? Perhaps to-night?"

"Yes."

He fell back, dropping her hand. "And you ask me to believe in the justice of God!" he exclaimed. "Why, if there's mercy in heaven it is I—I—who should be taken to-night—not Launcelot. Don't you know, Veronica, don't you understand? It's Launcelot's death that Mark is waiting for. He knows that I must follow. And then he gets everything. My little grandson, my heir by every right, will be thrown out of the house—and his mother, too, without a penny! Is that God's justice? His hands gripped the coverlet, tearing and rending at it fiercely. "Why can't I die?" he groaned. "If there were really a God He'd let me die."

Great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead. Veronica, half mechanically, for the sound of a quick footstep on the stairs had caught her ear, endeavoured to soothe him, but once more he shot out his hand, imprisoning hers.

"Veronica," he muttered hoarsely, "you're a sensible woman. I've just remembered what you once said—years ago now—the evening when Launcelot and I had our quarrel—you said——"

Oh, don't, don't," she interupted, for she knew what was coming. Had not the fearful thought been with her, struggling for ascendance even over her sorrow, ever since she had heard of the proposition that the Squire had made to Sir Frederic?

"Listen," he panted, "you must listen. You stated your views that night—about murder. You said there were times when it was not murder to kill—that one may be amply justified. Well, it's true. I laughed at you then. I couldn't conceive of any circumstances—but now—well, think for yourself—think!"

She struggled with him, but he held her firmly. There was no doubt now of sounds in the house. She was sure that in a few moments they would be coming for her.

"I'd have killed myself," he went on, "but I hadn't the means. And they've watched me—they've had their suspicions." He lifted himself up so that his haggard face was close to hers. "Veronica—for the love of God—if you want me to believe in God—He may have sent you in His mercy—do it—do it."

He spoke the words with awful intensity. Veronica was trembling in every limb. She lifted her free hand to her eyes to shut out the view of his face which frightened her for the agony of suspense that it depicted.

"What's the good of another hour or two of life to me? I've got to go—I must meet God now or very soon. Let me go to Him believing—not with

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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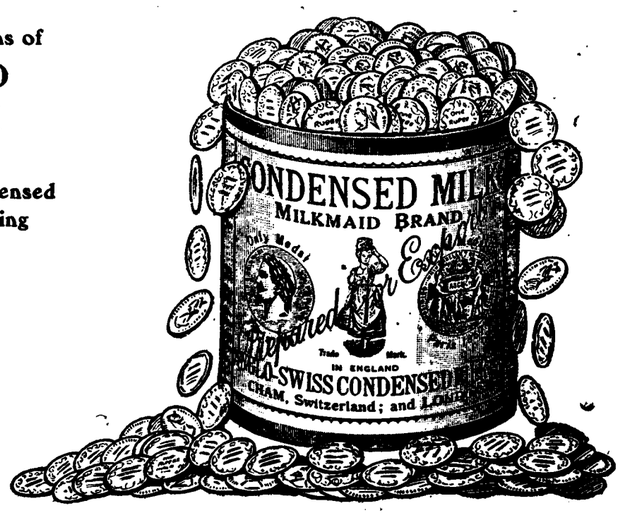

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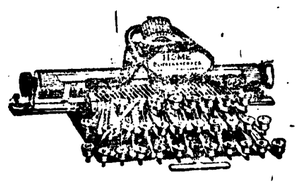

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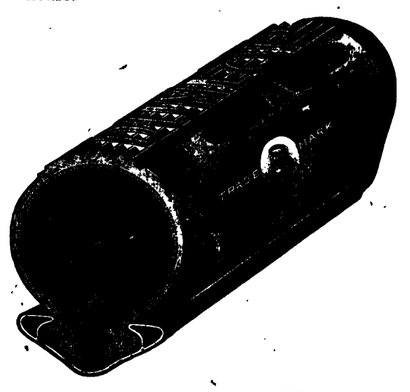

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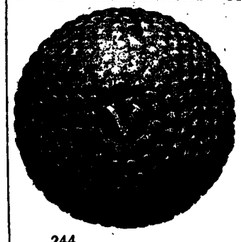

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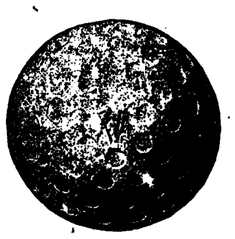

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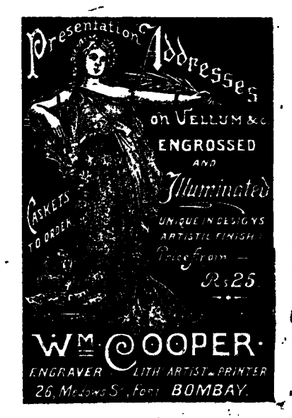

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